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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS AND ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE.
1876.

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

RICHARD A. CROSS, M. P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1876.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Eighteenth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

I.—THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE, AND THEIR PROPORTION TO POPULATION, ETC.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1875, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in Table I. Number and Distribution of the Insane.

It appears from this Table that of insane persons in Scotland of whom we have official cognizance, 1476 are maintained from private sources; 6700 by parochial rates; and 49 at the expense of the State.

Of the unreported insane maintained by their friends in private dwellings we have no certain knowledge. In 1858 we estimated their number at nearly two thousand, of whom the larger proportion belonged to the classes little removed from pauperism.

Number
and Distri-
bution of
the Insane.

TABLE I.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			State Patients in General Prison, Perth.			Inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles.			
													Supported by Friends.		Supported by Parochial Rates.	
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2455	2547	5002	549	519	1068	1906	2028	3934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . .	77	149	226	74	145	219	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Parochial „ . . .	317	443	760	...	...	...	317	443	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Wards of Poor- houses, }	247	326	573	...	...	...	247	326	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . .	628	844	1472	44	41	85	584	803	1387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, . . . }	3724	4309	8033	667	705	1372	3057	3804	6661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . .	89	54	143	69	35	104	20	19	39	...	...	...	69	35	20	19
Totals, . . .	3850	4375	8225	736	740	1476	3077	3823	6700	37	12	49	69	35	20	39

In the manner of distribution the following changes occurred in 1874:—

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 49 private and 236 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 42 private and of 70 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 12 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 8 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth there was a decrease of 1 male and 1 female patient.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was an increase of 5 private and 5 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 9 private and a decrease of 54 pauper patients.

These figures show that considerable changes took place during the year in the manner of disposing of the insane. Among other things they show a further and considerable falling off in the number of lunatics, both private and pauper, who are provided for in private Asylums.

The whole increase of registered lunatics during 1874 is made up of 16 private and 132 pauper patients.

The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles, not being necessarily certified to be lunatics by two medical men, are registered separately.

Table II. shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1866-1875.

TABLE II.

	1858.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2380	3207	3519	3874	4041	4461	4524	4579	4665	4717	5002
„ Private Asylums,	745	812	672	501	557	303	338	358	342	338	226
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	839	1008	998	1007	1024	1127	1174	1176	1226	1313	1333
„ Private Dwellings,	1804	1589	1573	1549	1535	1518	1519	1554	1564	1517	1472
	5768	6616	6762	6931	7157	7409	7555	7667	7797	7885	8033
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison,	26	46	45	45	50	49	51	51	54	51	49
„ In Training Schools,	29	68	81	79	103	113	123	131	131	133	143
TOTAL,	5823	6730	6888	7055	7310	7571	7729	7849	7982	8069	8225

Number
and Distri-
bution of
the Insane.

Since the 1st of January 1858 the number of lunatics officially known to the Board, and on their registers, has increased from 5823 to 8225. In the manner of distribution the following changes have taken place:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2622	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . .	...	519
„ Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	494	...
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . .	23	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . .	...	332
„ Schools for Imbecile Children,	114	...
	<u>3253</u>	<u>851</u>

These figures show that of the increase of 3253 which has taken place in the number of patients in public and parochial asylums, in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, in the lunatic department of the central prison, and in schools for imbecile children, 519 arise from the decrease in private asylums, and 332 from the decrease in private dwellings; leaving an increase of 2402 representing either a growth of lunacy, or simply an increased number of lunatics placed in establishments.

Table III. shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognizance, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1866-1875; and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females, excluding the inmates of the lunatic department of the Central Prison, and of training schools for imbecile children:—

TABLE III.

At 1st Jan.	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PRIVATE INSANE.							TOTAL.		
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwell- ings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20	2728	3041	5769	
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21	3084	3532	6616	
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25	3178	3584	6762	
1868	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28	3216	3715	6931	
1869	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	541	587	1128	15	20	35	3335	3822	7157	
1870	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	568	595	1163	22	27	49	3450	3959	7409	
1871	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	591	622	1213	22	34	56	3520	4035	7555	
1872	2299	2580	4879	645	847	1492	595	639	1234	28	34	62	3567	4100	7667	
1873	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	600	649	1249	33	43	76	3637	4160	7797	
1874	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	608	672	1280	37	39	76	3640	4245	7885	
1875	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	623	664	1287	44	41	85	3724	4309	8033	

This Table gives an increase of 2321 in the number of pauper lunatics disposed of in establishments, and one of 275 in that of private patients similarly disposed of, since 1st January 1858. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 397 in the number of pauper lunatics, and an increase of 65 in the number of private lunatics in ordinary dwellings. The results of 1874 alone give an increase of 186 pauper and 7 private patients in establishments.

Appendix A shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each parish and county on the 1st January 1875, distinguishing between those placed in asylums and those provided for in the lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings.

It exhibits what may be described as the amount of persistent pauper lunacy belonging to each county, but it does not show the number of patients registered as chargeable to the different counties during each year. The two things are by no means the same, since it is found that in counties with a large urban population the number chargeable during the year exceeds the number chargeable on a particular day to a much larger extent than in counties with a population mainly rural.

Appendix B shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Parochial, or Private Asylum, or Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1875, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Public, Private, Parochial Asylum, or Poorhouse.

Table IV. gives the ratio of lunatics, both pauper and private, to the general population at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1866-1875:—

TABLE IV.

YEARS.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*		
	Of Lunatics in Establishments.	Of Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Total number of Lunatics.
1858	131	60	191
1866	156	49	206
1867	160	48	208
1868	164	47	211
1869	170	46	216
1870	177	45	222
1871	179	45	224
1872	180	46	226
1873	182	46	227
1874	184	44	228
1875	188	42	230

Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish and County.

Number of Private and Pauper Patients in each Establishment in Scotland, and the Counties from which the Paupers came.

Proportion of the Insane to Population.

The results shown by this Table indicate a progressive increase in the number of lunatics brought under the cognizance of the

* The population is taken at the middle, and the number of lunatics at 1st January of each year.

Board; but they do not show whether this increase is due to a greater prevalence of lunacy among the people, or simply to a growing disposition to concentrate lunatics in Asylums.

Relations
of Popula-
tion and
Pauperism
to Pauper
Lunacy.

The following Table shows the relations between population and pauper lunacy and pauperism, and between pauperism and pauper lunacy:—

TABLE V.

YEARS.	Proportion per 100,000.*		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1861	2555	171	6800
1866	2371	171	7047
1867	2365	172	7338
1868	2443	175	7486
1869	2430	181	7489
1870	2376	186	7714
1871	2309	187	7928
1872	2199	187	8189
1873	2085	189	8657
1874	1976	189	9127
1875	1958	191	9734

These figures show that the proportion of persons receiving parochial relief on account of lunacy to those who receive relief for any other reason has risen from 68 per 1000 in 1861 to 97 in 1875.

They also show that while there has been, during the same period, a large decrease in the proportion of ordinary paupers to population, a large increase has taken place in the proportion of lunatic paupers to population. With reference to this last, we have pointed out in former Reports that it does not justify the conclusion that the increase is due to a more frequent occurrence of insanity in the community.

Relations
of Popula-
tion and
Pauperism
to Pauper
Lunacy
in the
different
Counties.

Table VI. shows, for each county of Scotland, the relations of pauper lunacy to pauperism, and of pauperism and pauper lunacy to population. It shows also in what proportions the pauper lunatics of the different counties are provided for (1) in asylums, (2) in lunatic wards of poorhouses, and (3) in private dwellings.

* The population is taken at the middle of each year; paupers at the 14th May; and pauper lunatics at the 1st January.

TABLE VI.

COUNTRIES.	Proportion per 100,000					Percentage of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.		
	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population at 14th May 1874.	Of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1875 to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the Year 1874-75 to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1875 to Paupers at 14th May 1874.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments at 1st January 1875 to Population.	In Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.
1. Aberdeen,	2,150	220	254	10,251	177	56·6	23·9	19·5
2. Argyll,	3,166	337	388	10,643	211	62·7	...	37·3
3. Ayr,	1,982	174	211	8,769	139	60·2	19·8	20·0
4. Banf,	2,773	213	247	7,674	147	67·4	1·5	31·1
5. Berwick,	2,670	195	208	7,290	148	76·1	...	23·9
6. Bute,	2,309	324	333	14,031	230	70·9	...	29·1
7. Cathness,	3,596	245	265	6,815	128	52·0	...	48·0
8. Clackmannan,	1,785	206	236	11,557	152	67·3	6·1	26·5
9. Dumbarton,	1,784	168	204	9,429	139	50·5	32·3	17·2
10. Dumfries,	2,349	207	245	8,822	171	82·6	...	17·4
11. Edinburgh,	1,753	213	268	12,159	186	78·7	8·7	12·6
12. Elgin,	2,797	209	264	7,459	131	62·6	...	37·4
13. Fife,	1,784	182	212	10,185	125	68·8	...	31·2
14. Forfar,	1,501	246	287	16,377	222	64·9	25·5	9·6
15. Haddington,	2,433	252	286	10,337	209	78·9	4·2	16·8
16. Inverness,	3,511	273	305	7,777	173	63·2	...	36·8
17. Kincardine,	2,379	225	274	9,466	173	56·4	...	23·1
18. Kinross,	1,612	375	403	23,276	236	63·0	...	37·0
19. Kirkcudbright,	2,733	222	256	8,129	160	71·0	1·0	28·0
20. Lanark,	1,629	148	192	9,109	135	87·7	3·0	9·3
21. Linlithgow,	1,824	149	188	8,166	127	55·7	29·5	14·8
22. Nairn,	2,279	176	196	7,725	127	72·2	...	27·8
23. Orkney,	2,376	173	176	7,268	83	48·1	...	51·9
24. Peebles,	1,930	235	276	12,185	187	79·3	...	20·7
25. Perth,	2,322	275	328	11,830	197	62·7	9·1	28·2
26. Renfrew,	1,533	126	162	8,241	111	88·0	...	12·0
27. Ross & Cromarty,	3,742	268	317	7,164	170	63·0	0·5	36·4
28. Roxburgh,	1,634	213	248	13,039	163	76·5	...	23·5
29. Selkirk,	1,007	136	143	13,475	107	78·9	...	21·1
30. Shetland,	3,363	168	183	4,986	79	45·3	1·9	52·8
31. Stirling,	1,714	185	214	10,814	152	75·3	6·6	18·1
32. Sutherland,	3,064	177	210	5,772	107	60·5	...	39·5
33. Wigtown,	3,312	278	299	8,398	180	56·5	8·3	35·2
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	2,037	198	233	9,734	157	70·6	8·6	20·8

Relations
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Population.

It appears from this Table that the proportion of pauper lunacy to population is far from being the same in all the counties of Scotland. Certain counties steadily maintain a high, and others as steadily a low proportion. The difference becomes very striking if we contrast such counties as Renfrew, Lanark, and Linlithgow with Argyll, Perth, and Inverness. Thus at the 1st of January 1875, the proportion of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of the population was:—

In Lanark,	148	In Argyll,	337
In Renfrew,	126	In Perth,	275
In Linlithgow,	149	In Inverness,	273

These figures may be regarded as exhibiting the measure of the persistent burden of pauper lunacy in the two sets of counties; but if, instead of dealing with the number of pauper lunatics chargeable on a particular day, we deal with the whole number relieved during the year, we find the position of the two groups reversed. Thus when we calculate, for each of the six counties, the proportion of the number relieved during the year 1875 to the number on the roll on the last day of the year, we have the following results:—

For Lanark,	130 to 100	For Argyll,	115 to 100
For Renfrew,	129 to 100	For Perth,	115 to 100
For Linlithgow,	126 to 100	For Inverness,	112 to 100

In various former Reports, but more particularly in our last (Seventeenth Report, pp. ix and 260-269), we have endeavoured to explain the nature and origin of these important differences, which maintain themselves steadily from year to year.

II.—PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Under the term Establishments we include Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison.

I. ADMISSIONS.

Table VII. shows the number of the insane who were sent to Establishments in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1866-1875, distinguishing between males and females, and between private and pauper patients:—

TABLE VII.*

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Admissions

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1866	235	210	445	538	585	1123	773	795	1568
1867	210	235	445	597	663	1260	807	898	1705
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
1870	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
1875	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS 1866-75.	211	228	439	666	763	1429	877	992	1869

These figures show that there occurred in 1875 a very considerable increase in the number of admissions into Establishments.

Hitherto the number of private patients admitted annually into asylums has not exhibited any steady tendency towards increase. The number of admissions in 1874, for instance, was less than that in 1866, and the number in 1872 less than that in 1858. But in 1875 the number of admissions of private patients is higher than that in any previous year, and shows an increase of 17 per cent. on the admissions of 1858. During the same period the increase of the general population has been about 15 per cent.

The number of pauper patients admitted into Establishments, on the other hand, has shown a more steady tendency to increase from year to year ever since 1858. The increase during 1875 was very decided. The whole growth since 1858 has been 63 per cent., the growth of the general population for the same period being about 15 per cent.

It does not necessarily follow from these facts that there is any greater production of insanity in the country. It is possible that they only express what might be looked for as the result (1.) of the increased facilities of obtaining gratuitous treatment and maintenance in asylums; (2.) of the diminished dislike to resort to the treatment of insane persons in asylums; (3.) of the increased readiness to adopt the more costly forms of treatment, in consequence (a.) of the greater wealth of the country, which affects the admissions both of private and pauper patients, and (b.) of the relief to local taxation from imperial sources, which affects only the admissions of

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, are not included in this Table.

Patients in
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ments.

Admissions

paupers; (4.) of the altered medical and public opinion as to what constitutes lunacy, especially as to what constitutes that degree or kind of lunacy which can be certified as rendering the subject of it a fit and proper person to be placed under care and treatment in an asylum.

Perhaps the large increase in the admissions of pauper patients during 1875 is to some extent the outcome of the grant from Government towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics. We cannot yet speak with any certainty of the practical working of the grant; but it scarcely admits of doubt that the relieving of local taxation, in such a matter as lunacy, must have a tendency to lead parochial authorities to include among pauper lunatics persons who would not be reckoned as lunatics if the whole burden of their maintenance fell directly and exclusively on the rate-payers of the parish. It is too apt to be forgotten that the statutory lunacy of a country is far from being a thing which "human power cannot multiply and modify." In our Fifteenth Report (p. 285), we pointed out that "the existence of lunacy, in so far as it is officially recognised or required to be dealt with by the State, is at present decided by the certificate of two medical men; and indeed must always be determined in that or some similar manner. If there be persons who imagine that a uniform standard of mental soundness is accepted by all medical men, or by any one medical man, in all circumstances, they must have little experience to guide them. Such certificates are always signed after a consideration of the social as well as the medical circumstances of each case. And it is scarcely open to doubt that in actual practice the source from which the required expenditure is to be obtained, is, rightly or wrongly, a common element in this consideration."

Of every hundred patients sent to Establishments, on an average of the ten years 1866-75, 23·5 were private and 76·5 pauper.

Admissions by Transfer.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1874, are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,.....	8	4	95	41	...	...	...	...	79	34	24	48	12	321
Private Asylums,	3	13	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	25	29	...	...	1	...	85	44	2	1	...	187
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses, .....	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19
TOTALS,	11	17	128	83	...	4	1	...	164	79	26	49	32	530

Patients in Establishments.

Admissions by Transfer.

Of these transfers, 39 were authorised by Sheriffs, and 523 by the Board.

Patients transferred from one asylum to another are not included in the admissions of Table VII.

Admission of Voluntary Patients.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1875 was 49. The corresponding numbers in 1873 and 1874 were respectively 44 and 43. As voluntary patients are not certified to be Lunatics, their names are entered in a special Register, and not in the General Register of Lunatics. Their whole number at present in the asylums of Scotland is 32.

Admissions of Voluntary Patients.

2. DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

Table IX. shows the whole number of removals from Establishments in each of the ten years 1866-75.

Discharges.

TABLE IX.*

YEARS.	Removals recovered.		Removals not recovered, excluding transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1866	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1,371
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1,066	1,469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1,075	1,474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1,243	1,639
1870	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1,268	1,673
1871	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1,311	1,726
1872	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1,391	1,757
1873	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1,555	1,964
1874	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1,411	1,822
1875	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1,471	1,932
TOTALS,	1,838	6,516	1,307	2,014	908	4,244	4,053	12,774	16,827

* Training Schools for Imbeciles, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, are not dealt with in this Table.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

In Table VII. it was shown that the whole number of admissions during the ten years 1866-75 was 18,687. The figures of Table IX. show that the whole number of removals during the same period was 16,827—the admissions being thus in excess of the removals by 1860.

Discharges.

If, in making this comparison, we separate private from pauper patients, we find that 4390 private patients admitted are represented by 4053 discharged, while 14,290 pauper patients admitted are represented by 12,774 discharged. In other words, the accumulation of patients resulting from the difference between the numbers admitted and discharged is taking place in the case of pauper at a greater rate than in the case of private patients.

Table VII. of Appendix D. shows the discharges of the recovered, the unrecovered, and the dead during each of the ten years 1866-75, for each class of establishments, and the proportion of recoveries and deaths per cent. of admissions.

Discharges of the Recovered.

Discharges
of the
Recovered.

Of 100 patients discharged recovered, during the ten years 1866 to 1875, 22 were private and 78 pauper. The ratio of recoveries, therefore, among private and pauper patients is in tolerably close accordance with the ratio of admissions.

The average rate of recovery is highest in parochial asylums. This is probably explained by the fact that the patients received into these institutions comprise a greater proportion of persons labouring under the ephemeral forms of insanity than those received into public and private asylums.

Discharges of the Unrecovered.

Discharges
of the Un-
recovered.

The discharges of the unrecovered are much more frequent among private than among pauper patients. Thus, though the admissions of private to pauper patients are as 24·4 to 75·6, the discharges of the unrecovered are as 39 to 61. It is due chiefly to this difference that pauper patients accumulate in establishments at a greater rate than private patients.

The following tabular statement shows the different forms of procedure under which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1875 :—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	No. of Patients Removed Unrecovered from Asylums for 1875.			Patients in Establish- ments. — Discharges of the Un- recovered.
	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
By Friends,	148	33	181	
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . . .	...	125	125
„ Remaining with Guardians after expiry of Probationary Period,	8	32	40	
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	2	5	7	
„ Escape,*	1	12	13	
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England or Ireland,	1	27	28	
„ Warrant of Sheriff, in Criminal and Fiscal Cases, . . . . .	...	2	2
„ Non-Renewal of Annual Certificate, . . . . .	...	1	1
„ Expiry of Sheriff's Order in Criminal Cases, . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTALS,	160	237	397	

* Of the twenty-one patients who escaped, and were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's Order, six were discharged by Superintendents as Recovered, one was discharged on Probation, and one committed Suicide.

Deaths.

The average annual mortality, like the average rate of recovery, is highest in parochial asylums. The explanation is probably to be found in the higher proportion of admissions into these institutions in comparison with the number resident in them. On the other hand, the lower proportion of admissions to residents no doubt accounts to a large extent for the low mortality in the lunatic wards of poorhouses. Indeed, the varying death-rate in different establishments appears to depend greatly on the varying relation of recent to old-standing cases among the inmates. This can be shown in various ways (see Table XXIII. p. xxxi. of Seventeenth Report); but probably in no way can it be more clearly shown than in the results of treatment given in Table XVI. p. xx., which traces down to the present year the history of the patients admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868. In the same way we can probably explain why in the different classes of establishments the rate of mortality is in direct relation with the proportion of admissions to residents. Taking the average of the ten years 1866-75, we find as follows:—

	Parochial Asylums.	Private Asylums.	Public and District Asylums.	Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
Proportion of admissions per } cent. on number resident,	50·9	50·1	37·8	21·8
Proportion of deaths per cent. } on number resident, . . . }	10·2	9·5	8·5	7·9

Many things must influence the death-rate in particular asylums, as well as that which is now under consideration; but it appears to be satisfactorily established that the differences depend in some measure on the varying proportions of old-standing to recent cases in the populations of the different asylums.

We cannot, however, attribute to this cause the comparatively low mortality which is found to prevail among private patients. The movement among them is more active than among paupers. The admissions and discharges constitute a larger proportion of

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Discharges
by Death.

the number persistently under treatment, and the tendency towards an accumulation of old-standing cases is less marked. Probably in the case of private patients the mortality is influenced in a favourable direction by the higher proportion in which they are removed unrecovered.

The difference between the death-rate of private and pauper patients, to which we here refer, is shown in the Table which follows, and which contains an analysis of the returns for the 18 years, 1858-75, of those establishments which receive both private and pauper patients:—

TABLE X.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Mortality on Numbers resident in the Eighteen Years 1858-1875.			
	Private.		Pauper.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum . . .	5·8	5·8	7·9	4·8
Dumfries "	7·2	5·9	7·1	7·4
Dundee "	6·1	4·6	8·1	5·3
Edinburgh "	11·1	7·3	12·0	8·1
Glasgow "	8·3	6·5	11·1	12·9
Montrose "	9·6	8·0	9·3	8·8
Perth* "	5·6	5·8	7·9	4·9
AVERAGE,	8·1	6·5	9·8	8·2

The Tables in Appendix D. show for 1875 the months in which the deaths took place; the ages of those who died, the length of their residence in asylums, and the causes of death.

Deaths
from
general
Paralysis of
the Insane.

One of the diseases, whose occurrence as a cause of death is least likely to be inaccurately recorded, is that known as general paralysis of the insane; it may therefore be useful to present some of the results of an inquiry into its statistics, as taken from the returns received by us from all the asylums of Scotland.

The character and course of this disease are so especially destructive that, before its almost invariably fatal termination, it can fail in few cases to be recognised. It is therefore probable that if the inquiry be limited to the cases in which the disease has run its fatal course, no error of great importance in the data will vitiate such general conclusions as might fairly be drawn from them.

But, even with this limitation, it is to be feared that we cannot regard the facts as supplying a basis which is in all respects perfectly reliable. There is evidence in the details which we possess that some medical men still apply the term general paralysis to conditions in which the name is rather descriptive than nosological; and that others consider the process of cerebral disorganisation,

* The mortality of pauper patients in the Perth Royal Asylum is on an average of seven years only. The Institution now receives only private patients.

which frequently accompanies senile dementia, as entitled to be considered a form of this disease. Such differences as may be caused by these diverse opinions and practices cannot perhaps be entirely prevented in any medico-statistical inquiry; but it is probable that they will not be numerous in this particular instance, and that they will in most cases be somewhat counterbalanced, either by their own manner of distribution, or by the occurrence of other errors of opposite and consequently neutralising tendency.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Discharges
by Death.

Deaths
from
general
Paralysis of
the Insane.

During the 10 years 1865-74, 524 deaths from general paralysis were reported to us. Of these, 90 referred to private patients, and 434 to paupers.

It is doubtful whether the statistics of the private patients can yield any useful result. The number is too small to afford a valid basis of calculation, and the information which we possess regarding them is too imperfect to be of real value. According to the statements in the asylum documents, 65 of the private patients resided in some part of Scotland previous to their admission; 14 were resident in England; 10 in the colonies and the United States of America; and in one case there is no information regarding the previous residence of the patient.

If we take both pauper and private patients labouring under this disease, we find that they present an annual number of deaths amounting to 1·6 per 100,000 of the population, one-fifth being private, and four-fifths pauper. The numbers for each of the ten years is shown in the following statement. The series seems to show a tendency to an increased frequency of the disease; but the numbers are not large enough, and the progressive character of the increase is not sufficiently steady to justify our regarding the existence of the tendency as demonstrated.

TABLE XI.

	Annual Number of Deaths from General Paralysis in all the Asylums of Scotland.																			
	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Private Patients,	7	0	4	0	11	0	8	3	10	3	5	1	9	1	6	4	9	2	4	3
Pauper Patients,	23	8	36	5	30	6	38	7	33	8	45	7	34	13	31	8	42	11	39	9
TOTAL,	30	8	40	5	41	6	46	10	43	11	50	8	43	14	37	12	51	13	43	12
																			424	100

General paralysis of the insane is regarded as being of most frequent occurrence amongst town populations, though no definite facts have been hitherto brought forward to establish this opinion. We have classified the 434 pauper patients according to the parishes to which they were chargeable, and find the correctness of the opinion

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Discharges
by Death.

Deaths
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the Insane.

fully confirmed. The cases belonging to parishes connected with the localities called town districts by the Registrar-General yield an annual death-rate of 1·9 per 100,000 of the population; while those belonging to the insular and mainland-rural districts present only ·8 per 100,000, or less than half the town rate. If we adopt the other classification sometimes used by the Registrar-General, and group the cases according as they belong to the Principal Towns, the Large Towns, or the Small Towns and Rural Districts, we find the relation to density of population presented in a more striking manner. For each 100,000 of population we find our annual death-rate from general paralysis in the Principal Towns 2·1; in the Large Towns 1·3; and in the Small Towns and Rural Districts ·7.

It is necessary, in order to appreciate these differences at their proper value, that we look at them in connection with the differences which are presented in the statistics of other diseases with the same classification of localities. The following Table gives an opportunity of doing this in regard to the statistics for the ten years 1862-71. The respective rates for general mortality, for deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and from delirium tremens have been selected as presenting the most instructive figures.

TABLE XII.

LOCALITIES.	Annual Rates of Mortality per 100,000 of general population of Scotland, for the Ten Years, 1862-71.			
	All Causes.	Diseases of Brain and Nervous System.	Delirium Tremens.	General Paralysis.
Insular and Mainland-Rural, .	1841	21·	1·2	·8
Towns,	2565	35·6	2·6	1·9
All Scotland,	2131	27·	1·8	1·6

From this it appears that the higher mortality characteristic of town populations manifests itself in a special manner when we look at the statistics of all nervous diseases, but still more remarkably in regard to delirium tremens and general paralysis. This comes out still more distinctly if we consider the number of deaths in the towns from these several causes, proportionate to 100 deaths from each cause in the insular and mainland-rural districts. Calculated in this way, we find that for every 100 deaths from all causes in the rest of the country, there are in proportion to population 139 deaths in the towns. For every such 100 deaths from nervous diseases there are 170 in the towns. For every 100 deaths from delirium tremens, there are 217 in the towns. And the corresponding pro-

portion for general paralysis is 237. We have here a remarkable indication of the special prevalence in towns of diseases of the nervous system. This no doubt results partly from the greater strain which town life makes upon the nervous and mental energy, but probably in a still greater degree from the injurious influences of imperfect sanitary arrangements and hurtful social practices; and it is interesting to find the opinion that delirium tremens and general paralysis are special products of the dissipation and feverish activity of town life so strikingly corroborated by the figures. We have thought it desirable to exhibit the relative proportions of delirium tremens and general paralysis, because general paralysis is believed by some authorities to be due to excessive indulgence in alcoholic and cognate stimuli, and the parallelism in their geographical distribution affords some countenance to this view.

Patients in
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ments.

Discharges
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from
general
Paralysis of
the Insane.

The Registrar-General adopts for some purposes a division of the country into Principal Towns, Large Towns, Small Towns, and Rural Districts; and if we classify the deaths from general paralysis according to these groups, we merely obtain an additional illustration of the close relation which their number bears to the density of population. The following Table gives this classification, with the general death-rate for the respective districts, and also the annual production of pauper lunacy. The tendencies of the three columns are in the same direction, though the increase corresponding to the density of population is, as before, most marked in the case of general paralysis. In other words, while the death-rate from general Paralysis is three times as great in the Principal Towns as in the Small Towns and Rural Districts, the death-rate from all causes is considerably less than twice as great.

TABLE XIII.

	Per 100,000 of Population.		
	Annual Death-rate.		Annual production of Pauper Lunacy.
	General Paralysis.	All Causes.	
Small Towns and Rural Districts, .	·7	1915	35
Large Towns,	1·3	2524	41
Principal Towns,	2·1	2703	62
Scotland,	1·3	2222	45

The recorded ages at death, and the numbers of each sex at each period, are given in the following statement. It corroborates broadly the opinions generally received in regard to the respective frequency of the disease according to age and sex. There is reason to believe, however, that a considerable number of the cases of death at the more advanced periods of life have been what most physicians would have considered more accurately named as senile dementia. Any attempt, however, that we could have made to eliminate this error would have deprived the Table of its value.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Discharges
by Death.

Deaths
from
general
Paralysis.

TABLE XIV.

SEX.		Age and Sex of those who Died of General Paralysis in Scotch Asylums during the Ten Years 1865-1874.					
		AGES.					
		21 to 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 60.	61 to 70.	Over 70.
Males,	Absolute Numbers.	26	164	132	63	29	10
Females,		8	26	31	15	15	5
Total,		34	190	163	78	44	15
Males,	Percentage for each Decade.	6	39	31	15	7	2
Females,		8	26	31	15	15	5
Total,		6	36	31	15	8	3

The remarks made in regard to this Table are applicable also to the next, in which the duration of the residence of the patients in asylums is given. It has also to be observed here, that in those cases in which there may have been more than one period of asylum residence, it has only been possible to take account of the final period. In 75 per cent. of the cases, the death appears to have taken place within two years of the admission of the patient to the asylum.

TABLE XV.

		Duration of Residence of those who Died of General Paralysis in Scotch Asylums during the Ten Years 1865-74.													
		Under 1 Year.		From 1 to 2 Years.		From 2 to 3 Years.		From 3 to 5 Years.		From 5 to 10 Yrs.		Over 10 Years.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Private,	.	36	10	22	3	9	1	6	1	...	1	...	1	73	17
Pauper,	.	160	37	104	22	47	13	29	6	8	...	3	5	351	83
Total,		196	47	126	25	56	14	35	7	8	1	3	6	424	100
		243		151		70		42		9		9		524	
PERCENTAGE FOR EACH PERIOD.															
Males,	.	46		30		13		8		2		1		100	
Females,	.	47		25		14		7		1		6		100	
Total,		46		29		13		8		2		2		100	

Patients in
Establish-
ments.*Discharges on Probation.*

At 1st January 1875, 58 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered, 9 have been sent back, 27 remain under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1875, 123 patients were discharged on trial. Of these, 35 have been finally discharged as recovered, 1 died, and 18 remain under the care of friends, 19 have been returned to asylums, and 50 are still on probation.

Discharges
on Probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1875, has been 1685, namely :—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1870,	148
„ 1864,	73	„ 1871,	185
„ 1865,	103	„ 1872,	181
„ 1866,	102	„ 1873,	145
„ 1867,	112	„ 1874,	118
„ 1868,	137	„ 1875,	123
„ 1869,	149		

Of the total number (1685) of patients discharged on probation since 1862, 271 were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different asylums in 1875 are shown in the following statement :—

PROBATION CASES IN 1875.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	4	Brought forward,	118
Argyll District do.,	8	Abbey Parochial Asylum,	2
Ayr do. do.,	7	Barony do. do.,	...
Banff do. do.,	2	Glasgow do. do.,	...
Dumfries Royal do.,	16	Govan do. do.,	1
Dundee do. do.,	...	Greenock do. do.,	...
Edinburgh do.,	15	Paisley do. do.,	...
Elgin District do.,	2	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	...
Fife do. do.,	5	Buchan do.,	...
Glasgow Royal do.,	2	Cunningham do.,	...
Haddington District do.,	7	Dumbarton do.,	...
Inverness do. do.,	18	Dundee do.,	...
Midlothian do. do.,	4	Edinburgh do.,	...
Montrose Royal do.,	1	Hamilton do.,	1
Perth do. do.,	...	Inveresk do.,	...
Perth District do.,	...	Kincardine do.,	...
Roxburgh do. do.,	10	Leith, South do.,	...
Stirling do. do.,	14	Liff and Benvie do.,	1
Bothwell Private Asylum,	...	Linlithgow do.,	...
Melville do. do.,	...	Old Machar do.,	...
Saughtonhall do. do.,	1	Perth do.,	...
Westermains do. do.,	...	Wigtown do.,	...
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	2		

Carry forward, 118

Total, 123

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

This statement shows that the number of probationary discharges varies greatly in different asylums. The difference is probably due in a great measure to the different views which superintendents take of this mode of testing either the recovery of patients, or their fitness for residence out of asylums.

3. PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS PLACED IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Progressive
History of
Patients
placed in
Establish-
ments.

In a series of Tables, of which the following is the sixth, we continue to trace the history of the patients who were admitted into asylums in Scotland in 1868, if not for the first time, at all events for the first time since 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted.

TABLE XVI.

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first Admitted into Asylums in 1863.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admis- sions.				
1868	1,319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	33	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297

This Table shows in a striking manner (1.) that a very large proportion of recoveries take place within the first two years after admission; (2.) that a great and sudden diminution in the number of recoveries takes place in the third year; and (3.) that the death-rate among the inmates of asylums diminishes with length of residence.

4 ESCAPES.

Table IX. of Appendix D. shows the number of escapes intimated to us from each asylum in each of the five years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

It appears from this Table that the escapes have risen from 247 in 1874 to 257 in 1875, an increase, however, which is scarcely greater than is represented by the increased population of asylums.

Of the 257 escapes in 1875, 161 were brought back within 24 hours, 60 within a week, and 15 after a week. Twenty-one were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order. Six of these last were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, one was discharged on probation, and one committed suicide. Of the remaining 13, seven were returned to us as improved, and four as not improved.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.
Escapes.

5. CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

The changes among attendants have been increasingly numerous in 1875. The whole number of changes was 555 as against 447 in 1874, and 445 in 1873, and 410 in 1872.

Changes
among
Attendants.

Table X. of Appendix D. shows the number of changes which took place in each establishment in 1875, tabulated according to the cause of the change. It appears from this Table that 24 attendants were dismissed for ill-treating patients, 24 for drunkenness, 6 for dishonesty, 6 for sexual immoralities, 44 for insubordination or disobedience to the rules, and 44 for an incompetent or careless performance of their duties.

These facts show that there is a difficulty in procuring suitable persons to act as attendants, and that many of doubtful character and qualifications are engaged.

It is impossible to overrate the importance to patients of being under the care of good attendants, and it seems to us that the only way of obtaining the services of those who possess the necessary qualifications—trustworthiness, respectability, kindness of disposition, common sense, and good health—is by giving a remuneration at least equal to that which such qualities would command in other occupations. In order to retain the services of those who show special fitness, and to whom the duties are not distasteful, nothing perhaps would have greater effect than the certainty of a retiring allowance after a fixed period of faithful service.

With the view of eliminating from the ranks of attendants all persons discharged from asylums for any grave fault, we require that all engagements and discharges shall be reported to us, and we take measures to prevent the re-engagement in another asylum of any one who has been so dismissed. Attendants, who have been discharged for serious offences, being now aware that re-engagement in other asylums is a matter of difficulty, seldom make the attempt to obtain this kind of employment.

6. ACCIDENTS.

The following record shows the accidents of all kinds which have been reported to us as having taken place in establishments during 1875. We have reason to believe that no accident occurs which is not reported to us.

Accidents.

In 17 instances the accidents ended fatally. In 34 instances they were attended with broken bones—in 16 of these, one or more ribs

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

being fractured. In 6 instances they involved dislocations of the shoulder, or of some other joint. Six of the fatal accidents were suicides.

Accidents.

Four deaths occurred either from accidents before admission or from accidents occurring in previous years.

A statement of this kind shows that great difficulties and responsibilities attend the management of asylums; and that patients are not entirely secured from risk of accident and injury when they are placed in asylums. It is even possible that this risk may be increased by the congregating of lunatics in establishments, a system which is not natural, and which is chiefly recommended by convenience and economy, which indeed are the main recommendations of all hospital treatment.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under any form of suspicious circumstances, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give intimation not only to the Board, but to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

RECORD OF ACCIDENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS DURING 1875.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM.—Suicide by suspension. Death caused by asphyxia during the act of vomiting. Self-inflicted loss of several front teeth during maniacal excitement. Injuries to two patients by the falling of the roof plaster. Four slight injuries—one inflicted by one patient on another patient, one self-inflicted, and two caused by falls.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Great prostration from eating the buds and leaves of the yew-tree. Severe injury of left thumb, caused by the fall of a large stone. Fracture of right olecranon caused by garden roller passing over arm. Self-inflicted scalp wound and cut on right thumb by rushing against a window. Scalp wound by falling out of bed. Five slight accidents—two by assaults of patients on each other, two in attempting to escape through a window, and one in a struggle with attendant.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Suicide by precipitation from a viaduct. Fracture of rib—cause not known.

DUMFRIES ROYAL ASYLUM.—Fracture of rib from a fall in an epileptic fit. Loss of right eye—self-inflicted—caused by thrusting finger into it. Fracture of right clavicle—cause not known. Fracture of coronoid process of right ulna, caused by a fall. Fracture of shaft of left femur from a fall in an epileptic fit. Fracture of the radius and ulna—cause not known. Scalp wound, the result of a blow by a patient with a billiard cue. Lacerated wound above right wrist, with division of superficial flexor tendons and ulnar artery, caused by thrusting the arm through a pane of glass. Seven slight accidents,—three from blows and injuries inflicted by patients on each other, two by thrusting hand through panes of glass, one from a fall in epileptic fit, and one in a struggle with an attendant.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM.—Dislocation of head of right humerus from being knocked over by a fellow patient. Attempted suicide by cutting blood-vessels of left foot, and then putting foot into hot water. Three slight accidents—two from blows inflicted by patients on each other, and one by breaking panes of glass.

EDINBURGH ROYAL ASYLUM.—Fracture of rib in a struggle with an attendant. Insensibility from swallowing an overdose of chloral, which was obtained by breaking open a lockfast press. Self-inflicted injury of face, causing considerable hemorrhage. Probable fracture of tibia and fibula by a fall in an epileptic fit. Wound of abdomen, caused by a patient's accidentally swinging a pick backwards. Attempted suicide by setting fire to mattresses. Six slight accidents—one by a fall on the corner of a bed, one by being knocked down by a cab, one through the fall of a heavy weight from a height, two inflicted by patients on each other, and one the cause of which was not known.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Cuts on the head and bruises inflicted by a patient with a spar detached from a bed. Severe sprain of ankle and fracture of fibula sustained by an attendant in a scuffle with a patient. Patients in Establishments.

FIFE DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Death caused by ruptured liver, and two broken ribs, supposed to have been the result of ill-treatment by an attendant. Suicide by pushing the head through three panes of glass, and cutting the throat against the broken glass, and attempt at suicide by the same patient on previous day by precipitation from a bridge into the river Eden. Accidents.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM.—Suicide by inflicting a wound in the neck by means of a piece of glass. Death, supposed to have been the result of internal injuries received in a fall whilst trying to escape from attendant. Death from fracture of one or more ribs and other injuries, caused by being pushed against a bedstead by another patient. Determined attempt at suicide by striking forehead with hammer. Fracture of one or two ribs, received in struggling with attendants during maniacal excitement. Fracture of a rib by fall of a tressel of scaffolding. Fracture of left radius, caused by striking the wall in an attempt to assault an attendant. Nine slight accidents—three by accidental falls, one inflicted by a fellow patient, one in a struggle with an attendant, and four injuries to attendants in struggles with patients.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Severe burn of face, caused by falling into the fire during an epileptic fit. Ear cut and bruised, the result of a blow from a chamber-pot thrown by a patient. One slight accident—a bruised face, the result of fighting with another patient.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Fracture of several ribs, supposed to have been sustained in a struggle with attendants, ending fatally. Nose broken three-fourths of an inch from root by a blow received from another patient. Deep incised wound on right calf of leg by pushing leg through a pane of glass. Thrusting hand into fire, causing severe burn of palm and fingers. Fracture of small bones of foot, caused by leaping from upper storey of the Asylum. Dislocation of left humerus, the result of being pushed over by another patient. Injury to back of head, caused by a blow with a shovel from a fellow patient. Dislocation of elbow-joint from a fall. Severe injury to face by being struck with a stone by a fellow patient. Severely bruised head by knocking it against the wall while under maniacal excitement. Supposed intracapsular fracture of the cervix of right femur by being knocked over by another patient. Division of tendons of the flexor carpi radialis and palmaris longus muscles from thrusting the hand through a pane of glass. Injuries through biting in a scuffle between two patients. Incised wound of forefinger whilst sharpening a tool. Twenty slight accidents—fourteen from blows and injuries inflicted by patients on each other, three from glass-breaking, one from a fall in an epileptic fit, one from an accidental fall, and one from cause unknown.

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Death from suffocation by turning upon face during the night. Fracture of a rib caused by an accidental fall. Fracture of rib, supposed to have been caused by accidental fall. Intracapsular fracture of the femur, caused by a fall in an apoplectic seizure. Fracture of the fibula, caused by a fall in an epileptic fit. Dislocation of shoulder-joint, caused by a fall coming out of bath. One slight accident.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM.—Fracture of a rib caused by the patient's throwing himself violently on the ground. Fracture of patella of right knee while grooming a horse. Severe cut over lower jaw in the case of an attendant who was attacked by a patient and struck with a hoe. Two slight accidents—one a wound to an attendant by the assault of a patient, and one from a blow in a struggle between two patients.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM.—Severe bruise and ecchymosis of face—self-inflicted—and supposed to be the result of an attempt at suicide. Twelve slight accidents—five self-inflicted, four from falls, and three from blows inflicted by patients on each other.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Death from hæmorrhage and heart disease, brought on by being pushed over by another patient. Fracture of rib during maniacal excitement.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Four slight accidents—two from falls in epileptic fits, one from an accidental fall, and one inflicted on an attendant by a patient.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM.—Death, supposed to be from suffocation by turning on face in an epileptic fit during the night. Fracture of rib received in a struggle with two attendants. Fracture of the neck of the femur by a fall—patient supposed to have been pushed over by an attendant. Compound fracture of the tibia by the falling of a large block of stone on the leg. Fracture of lower end of right radius, supposed to have been caused by being pushed over by an attendant. Dislocation of shoulder, cause not known.

- Patients in Establishments. GILMER HOUSE.—Suicide by suspension.
 LARBERT INSTITUTION.—Death through burning, supposed to have been caused accidentally.
- Accidents. MELVILLE HOUSE.—Severe burn on several parts of the body by dress catching fire.
 SAUGHTONHALL.—Suicide by strangulation.
 ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.—Fracture of rib, supposed to have been caused by a fall out of bed, ending fatally. Injuries to an attendant inflicted by a patient with a spade.
 BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.—Death from fractured ribs, cause unknown. Death, supposed to have been caused by injuries inflicted by another patient. Eight slight accidents—five contusions and abrasions inflicted by patients on each other, two from accidental falls, and one self-inflicted.
 GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.—Fracture of the neck of the left femur caused by being accidentally pushed over by an attendant. Dislocation of humerus caused by a fall. Scalp wound, caused by being knocked over by a fellow patient. Wound to attendant on head, inflicted by a patient. Four slight accidents—two caused by falls in epileptic fits, one self-inflicted, and one resulting from a scuffle with an attendant.
 GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.—One slight accident.
 GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.—Death from fracture of ribs—cause not known. One slight accident, caused by a fall in an epileptic fit.
 CUNNINGHAM POORHOUSE.—Three slight accidents.
 EDINBURGH POORHOUSE.—Five slight accidents.

7. THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN AND THE CONDITION OF THE DIFFERENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Results of Treatment. Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves into the following groups:—(a.) Royal and District Asylums, (b.) Parochial Asylums, (c.) Private Asylums, (d.) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e.) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f.) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

In discussing the results of treatment, and noticing the condition of individual establishments, it will be convenient to observe this grouping.

(a.) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Royal and District Asylums. The average number of patients resident, and the results of treatment in each of the Royal and District Asylums, for 1875, are shown in Table XVII.

TABLE XVII.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., } Total,	84.0 125.5 209.5	75.0 187.0 262.0	28 45 73	26 71 97	6 20 26	8 40 48	12 15 27	12 19 31	2 14 16	2 13 17	21.4 44.4 35.6	30.8 56.3 49.5	2.4 11.2 7.6	5.3 7.0 6.5
2.	Argyll District Asylum,	128.5	138.5	45	57	9	19	35	13	14	4	20.0	33.3	10.9	3.1
3.	Ayr District Asylum,	101.0	136.5	53	51	31	25	12	12	13	13	58.5	49.0	12.8	9.5
4.	Banff District Asylum,	47.5	52.0	15	15	8	7	3	3	1	4	53.3	46.7	2.1	7.7
5.	Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., } Total,	107.5 140.0 247.5	80.5 125.5 206.0	35 25 60	25 34 59	14 11 25	14 19 33	10 2 12	10 2 5	11 13 24	6 6 12	44.0 41.7 55.9	56.0 55.9 58.3	9.3 9.7 7.3	4.8 5.8 7.3
6.	Dundee Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., } Total,	28.5 76.5 105.0	27.5 72.5 100.0	27 32 42	48 60 108	9 12 21	12 19 31	4 7 17	19 20 36	7 10 16	7 5 22	28.6 41.5 45.6	31.7 41.5 57.1	9.5 14.7 10.6	7.0 6.2 8.4
7.	Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., } Total,	231.0 340.0 571.0	261.0 374.5 635.5	103 144 247	119 160 279	47 64 111	68 85 153	30 47 77	36 45 81	20 36 56	22 29 44	45.6 44.4 53.1	57.1 44.4 53.1	8.7 10.5 10.5	8.4 12.9 12.9
8.	Elgin District Asylum,	110.0	146.5	49	45	14	19	17	6	8	5	28.6	42.2	7.3	3.4
9.	Fife and Kinross District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., } Total,	88.0 250.5 338.5	84.0 154.0 238.0	36 159 195	38 90 128	6 37 43	12 29 41	13 35 48	5 14 60	4 31 38	4 10 14	16.7 23.3 22.1	31.6 32.2 32.0	8.0 12.4 11.2	4.8 6.5 5.9
10.	Glasgow Royal Asylum,	36.0	54.5	10	11	4	8	...	5	4	5	40.0	37.2	11.1	9.2
11.	Haddington District Asylum,	172.5	152.0	40	43	11	16	7	5	13	4	27.5	37.2	7.5	2.6
12.	Inverness District Asylum,	73.0	71.0	51	32	9	4	3	1	5	5	33.3	21.1	6.8	7.0
13.	Midlothian District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., } Total,	29.5 155.0 184.5	47.5 206.5 254.0	9 24 33	4 55 74	5 10 15	24 28 13	2 6 8	2 6 13	3 18 18	2 16 17	40.0 41.7 38.5	37.8 43.6 37.8	11.3 10.3 9.8	8.1 8.2 8.7
14.	Montrose Royal Asylum,	35.5	37.0	5	8	2	3	2	2	4	3	38.5	37.5	11.3	8.1
15.	Perth Royal Asylum,	94.5	126.0	23	39	12	22	3	10	7	7	52.2	56.4	10.6	5.6
16.	Perth District Asylum,	91.5	94.5	34	31	12	8	5	5	6	5	35.3	25.8	6.6	5.3
17.	Roxburgh District Asylum,	113.0	145.0	62	58	23	34	20	19	12	12	37.1	58.6	10.6	8.3
18.	Stirling District Asylum,	2466.0	2609.0	953	984	325	425	361	257	236	172	34.1	43.2	9.6	6.6
GENERAL RESULTS,															

Patients in Establishments.

Results of treatment.

Royal and District Asylums.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums are founded on the entries made in the Patients' Book of the asylum by the Medical Commissioners:—

Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Aberdeen
Royal
Asylum.

Notwithstanding its recent extension, the Aberdeen Asylum is again reported as suffering from overcrowding; but it is stated that a resolution has been adopted by the Managers to increase the accommodation by additional building. Some doubt was however felt by the Commissioners whether the number of its inmates is not already beyond the legitimate complement of an institution which, from its position in the outskirts of a large city, cannot obtain sufficient land for their proper occupation. And in connection with this point, it has also to be considered that by the plan of the Asylum, the main airing-courts are hemmed in by buildings, and the great mass of the patients cut off from the pleasures and advantages of an open prospect. The recommendation which the medical Commissioners have repeatedly made that a Committee of the Managers of the Asylum should be appointed to take special charge of its affairs has recently been adopted; and it may be reasonably expected that the more concentrated attention which these will in future receive, will lead ere long to the remodelling of the older portions of the building, and the bringing of their furniture and fittings up to a standard more in harmony with modern views. The physical wants of the patients continue to be liberally met, but an opinion is expressed that the custom of furnishing the beds with only one sheet should be abandoned. The zeal and assiduity with which the Superintendent discharges his functions, and the successful results of his management under many difficulties, receive their accustomed tribute.

Argyll
and Bute
District
Asylum.

The Argyll and Bute District Asylum is also reported as manifesting a tendency to overcrowding, caused by the temporary admission of patients from other districts whose asylum accommodation is insufficient. By the opening of the new asylum at Lenzie and the removal of the patients chargeable to the Barony parish, this state of overcrowding has already been remedied. The house was in excellent order, and the wards presented a very comfortable and cheerful aspect. The position of the patients, as regards food, cleanliness, clothing, and bedding, was very satisfactory. Their sanitary condition too, was favourable, and this result, together with the contentment and tranquillity which prevailed in every department, was ascribed to the advantages of abundant out-door occupation, to the restriction of wet-scrubbing from the extended application of varnish to the floors, and to the judicious manner in which the wants of the patients are supplied. A caution was, however, given not to carry industrial occupation to the extent of unduly trenching on rest and recreation. It was also pointed out that the manner in which the old airing-court, the bleaching-green, and the cemetery are kept is far from being satisfactory. This was one of the indications that the present system which places the Medical Superintendent and Farm-Manager each on an inde-

pendent footing does not work altogether satisfactorily. The changes among the attendants have not been numerous, a result which may probably be ascribed to the comfort attending the system of providing cottage-accommodation for their families.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The Ayr District Asylum was found in excellent order, and presenting a very comfortable and pleasing appearance. Additions to the furniture and objects of interest are being steadily made, and the advantages of possessing a greenhouse were already felt in the civilising effects of floral decoration. The house was, however, showing indications of overcrowding, but its enlargement will be for the present avoided by converting to the use of the patients portions of the building originally intended for administrative purposes. The mortality has been high, but chiefly among cases recently admitted. The sanitary condition of the establishment at the time of the visits was satisfactory, and the wants of the patients appeared to be judiciously supplied. Restraint and seclusion are sparingly used, and recommendations were made still further to lessen the restrictions on individual liberty by assimilating the locks of the doors to those of ordinary dwellings. A suggestion was likewise made to institute retiring allowances for the attendants, with the view of strengthening the motives to remain in the service of the establishment.

Ayr
District
Asylum.

The patients in the Banff Asylum are reported as having been found in a good state of bodily health, and the wards as in excellent order. Improvements in the furniture, such as the substitution of chairs for benches, are noted, and a recommendation is made to furnish the doors of the rooms with locks such as are in use in ordinary dwellings. Remarks are again made on the great extent to which industrial occupation is carried, and on the beneficial influence which such occupation exercises on the patients, as seen in the prevailing tranquillity and contentment, and in the amount of individual liberty which it is found possible to allow. The pecuniary results of the farming operations are stated to be satisfactory.

Banff
District
Asylum.

The reports on the Crichton Institution refer to the many and varied efforts which are made for the amusement and recreation of the patients. At the same time, however, they point out the desirability of doing away with the prison-like prevalence of locked doors, by remodelling the locks and furnishing them with handles as in ordinary dwellings. The small extent to which liberty on parole beyond the premises is accorded is likewise commented on. The improvements which have been effected in the manner of serving the food receive commendation, but an opinion is expressed that they might be very advantageously extended. In the Southern Counties Asylum, also, further improvements in the manner of serving the meals were considered desirable, and it is pointed out that the condition of the bedding and clothing was not altogether satisfactory. A hope is entertained that the recent acquisition of additional land will lead to an increase in the number of patients

Dumfries
Royal
Asylum.

Patients in Establishments. industrially employed. The state of the Registers was considered far from creditable to the Institution.

Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Dundee
Royal
Asylum.

The reports on the Dundee Asylum record that the wants of the patients are liberally supplied. The manner of serving the meals has been improved, but not to the extent considered possible and desirable. The house was clean and well ventilated, and the patients on the whole were free from excitement. Some strictures are, however, passed upon the condition of the clothing, and it is again pointed out that the furniture and fittings of several of the wards are out of harmony with the views of the day. The resolution of the managers to erect a new asylum may be regarded as a recognition of the unfitness of the present building in structure and site to continue to fulfil its functions in a satisfactory manner. The present establishment therefore now occupies merely a temporary position.

Edinburgh
Royal
Asylum.

The movement among the patients in the Edinburgh Asylum is considerable, and the demands for admission are with difficulty met. Fears are consequently expressed in the reports that the present accommodation will not long be sufficient for the wants of the district. Very important structural improvements are in progress both in the East and West Houses, which cannot fail to place the Asylum in a much more satisfactory position than it has for some time occupied. In the meantime, the establishment is carried on under considerable difficulties, but without any marked injurious effect on comfort or discipline. On the contrary, the sanitary condition of the patients is reported as favourable, the use of seclusion and restraint as less, the industrial occupation of the men as increased, and the general tranquillity of the house as more decided. This last improvement is ascribed mainly to changes in the manner of classification. The industrial occupation of the females is not so satisfactory, a result which is considered as probably due to difficulties connected with the present state of transition in which the establishment is placed. As soon as the central dining-hall and the new amusement room are finished, means will be afforded for the introduction of many reforms.

Elgin
District
Asylum.

Effect has been given to the recommendations made in the reports in the Elgin Asylum to increase the remuneration of the attendants, and to improve the clothing of the patients. The state of the bedding still calls for improvement, and it is a question whether the *quantity* of the day-clothing is sufficient for health and comfort. It falls short of the standard which prevails in other asylums. The house was in excellent order, but the sanitary condition of the patients had not been satisfactory, and the mortality had been high. The Asylum is still suffering from the scanty water supply, to which the attention of the District Board has for years been repeatedly directed.

The reports on the Fife and Kinross District Asylum dwell on the advantages which have been experienced from the system of unlocked doors and the disuse of airing-courts. These advantages are manifested in the prevailing tranquillity, the improved habits of the patients, and in the general satisfactory condition of the establishment. Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation. The wants of the patients are liberally supplied, and the aspect of the wards is being rendered more and more pleasing by the extension of papering and painting, and by additions to the furniture. The arrangements for heating are now considered satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been good, and the mortality has been low. Some fears were felt that before long the demand for the admission of female patients would exceed the means of accommodating them.

Patients in Establishments.

—
Royal and District Asylums.—
Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The Glasgow Asylum is reported as overcrowded to such an extent that even the expected removal of the patients chargeable to Barony parish (above 70 in number) to the new Asylum at Woodilee will not fully meet the evil. The establishment is well managed; its sanitary condition has been good; and in several respects, such as papering and painting, the increase of articles of furniture and decoration, and the carrying out of minor structural modifications, considerable improvement has been effected; but no steps have yet been taken to give effect to the frequently repeated recommendation of providing the East House with a general dining-hall, and proper accommodation for the purposes of recreation and amusement. While the accommodation and arrangements of the West House can be freely commended, it is impossible to speak of those of the East House otherwise than as unworthy of the position the Asylum aspires to occupy, as the leading establishment for the insane poor in the West of Scotland.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

The aspect of the wards of the Haddington Asylum is described as cheerful, comfortable, and homelike. The clothing and bedding were in a satisfactory state, and the patients were tranquil and contented. Recommendations were made to secure additional land with the view of providing ample means of permanent occupation for the men, and to place seats in sheltered situations in the grounds so as to afford the means of enjoying the open air without suffering from the high winds which prevail. On the female side the accommodation is so fully occupied that a caution was given against overcrowding.

Haddington District Asylum.

Symptoms of overcrowding are reported as manifesting themselves in the Inverness Asylum, the sanitary condition of which, moreover, had not been altogether satisfactory. Erysipelas, carbuncle, and whitlow, had been of frequent occurrence, and typhoid fever had again appeared. It was thought that the scanty supply of milk, due to the prevalence among cattle of foot-and-mouth disease, might in some degree account for this unsatisfactory state of matters; but attention was directed to the desirability of limiting the

Inverness District Asylum.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

—
Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

—
Inverness
District
Asylum.

necessity for wet-scrubbing by increasing the extent of flooring which is varnished or waxed. The rate of mortality, however, has not increased; on the contrary, the deaths in recent years have undergone a decrease. The house was in good order, and marked progress has been made in improving the furniture and in augmenting the number of objects of decoration and interest. In the first report, fault was found with the condition of the clothing, but in the second report an improvement was noted on this point. It was, however, considered doubtful whether the clothing, as indicated by its weight, was in sufficient quantity for health and comfort. In the appearance and behaviour of the patients a decided improvement has taken place, which is ascribed partly to the better dietary, partly to changes in the mode of classification, and partly to the disuse of the airing-courts.

Midlothian
and
Peebles
District
Asylum.

The Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum was opened on 11th November 1874. At both visits it was found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients, as regards clothing, bedding, and personal cleanliness, was very satisfactory. The dietary is commended, and in a special manner the mode of serving the meals. In the management, a strong desire is shown to limit as much as possible the restrictions on individual liberty. Accordingly, a large proportion of the patients of both sexes are on parole, the use of airing-courts is dispensed with, and ordinary locks are being placed on most of the doors. Industrial occupation is already largely developed. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been excellent, and the patients were remarkably free from excitement.

Montrose
Royal
Asylum.

The accommodation of the Montrose Asylum is reported as fully occupied, and overcrowding as imminent. The house is ably managed, and the special requirements of the patients, their habits and tastes, are carefully considered. The mortality has been above an average, but it has occurred to a large extent among those patients who had been long resident, and who were failing from age. The high proportion of wet beds is another indication of the frail and decayed condition of many of the inmates. Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation; and the furniture, fittings, and decorations of the wards are being constantly improved. The want of a proper dining-hall, and of a commodious amusement room, is much felt, and only awaits the conclusion of a new arrangement with the district to be supplied. Save in one exceptional case, that of an epileptic, whose paroxysms of excitement are frequent and attended with danger to the attendants and patients, seclusion has been very rarely resorted to.

Perth
Royal
Asylum.

The extensive improvements in the Perth Royal Asylum which have been going on for some time, are still in progress. The results are very satisfactory. They include a great deal of ornamental painting, the modernising of the windows by the removal of the small prison-like panes, the substitution of wooden for stone flooring, the furnishing of the door-locks with ordinary handles,

and the lowering of the walls of the airing-courts. Much attention is given to the preparation and serving of the meals, and in all respects the comfort of the patients is well seen to. There was an entire absence of excitement, and the use of seclusion is rarely found necessary. The bodily health of the inmates has been on the whole satisfactory.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The Perthshire District Asylum is reported as overcrowded. It was erected for the accommodation of 200 patients, but at last visit it contained 236. The evidence of overcrowding was most apparent on the female side, where several shake-downs were in use. The house was in good order. Various improvements have been effected; as, for instance, in the extension of papering and painting, in the cushioning of the seats, and in the increase of decorative objects. Further progress in this direction was recommended. The sanitary condition of the patients has been fair. Seclusion is seldom resorted to, and the airing-courts are entirely disused. Industrial occupation is largely developed, but a fear was expressed that without the acquisition of additional land, the means of active employment would soon fall short of what is desirable.

Perthshire
District
Asylum.

The general aspect of the Roxburgh District Asylum was reported as very pleasing, the wards as bright and cheerful, and the work of painting and decoration as making satisfactory progress. The means of heating were considered adequate, and the ventilation was good. The dietary was considered ample, and the meals were comfortably served. The provision for extended exercise was not however regarded as adequate; and the somewhat frequent use of seclusion, and a certain amount of disorder and untidiness among the females, were ascribed to this cause. Discipline suffers also from the frequent changes of attendants. The bodily health of the patients has however been favourable, and the mortality low.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

The District Asylum of Stirling is reported as overcrowded to such an extent that from 30 to 40 shake-downs were on the floor at night, and lavatories were used as dormitories. As yet, the health of the community does not appear to have suffered, but discipline must have been injuriously affected, and the risk of accidents increased. Nevertheless, seclusion is sparingly resorted to. The dietary is good, but improvement is called for in the manner of serving the meals. Recommendations were made to provide additional articles of furniture for the use both of patients and attendants; and a doubt was expressed whether the amount of day-clothing is sufficient. It was also pointed out that more attention to tidiness in the dress of the females is desirable. The frequent changes among the attendants must however render it difficult to secure satisfactory results in this respect. The means of heating, which have not hitherto been found to work well, were undergoing modification.

Stirling
District
Asylum.

(b.) *Parochial Asylums.*

The average number of patients resident, and the results of treatment in each of the Parochial Asylums, for 1875, are shown in Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re-covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	45·5	58·0	20	36	9	14	7	22	3	7	45·0	38·9	6·6	12·1
2. Barony, Barnhill,	73·5	68·5	26	49	4	18	85	44	11	15	15·4	36·7	15·0	21·9
3. Woodilee,.....	36·5	12·0	146	48	1	...	3	...	2	...	0·7	...	5·5	...
4. Burgh, Paisley, ...	20·5	27·5	10	12	3	9	4	4	2	...	30·0	75·0	9·8	...
5. Glasgow, City,.....	60·0	148·5	29	67	11	28	14	17	5	19	37·9	41·8	8·3	12·8
6. Govan, Glasgow,	92·5	86·5	66	68	33	29	12	24	11	13	50·0	42·6	11·9	15·0
7. Greenock,.....	32·5	40·0	24	16	9	5	6	4	4	5	37·5	31·2	12·3	12·5
GENERAL RESULTS,	361·0	441·0	321	296	70	103	131	115	38	59	21·8	34·8	10·5	13·4

Condition
of Individual
Asylums.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows :—

Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

The Abbey Parochial Asylum was found in good order, but recommendations were made to improve the furniture and bedding, by substituting chairs for benches, and wooden and larger bedsteads for the small iron ones at present in use, and by providing mattresses and paillasses of better make and material. Industrial occupation is well developed. The condition of the patients, as regards their bodily health, clothing, cleanliness, and tranquillity, was very satisfactory. Seclusion and restraint are very seldom resorted to; but at the second visit a woman was seen who, from her very restless and violent state, had worn a strait jacket almost continuously for more than a month. The remuneration of the attendants has recently been increased.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

Owing perhaps to the approaching disuse of the Barony Parochial Asylum, the efficiency of the establishment has been scarcely maintained. Seclusion and restraint have been more frequently resorted to, and numerous changes have taken place among the attendants, chiefly from insubordination and drunkenness. The mortality too has been high. Altogether, it is satisfactory that the house will soon be closed.

The reports on the Burgh Parochial Asylum are on the whole favourable. The house was clean and in good order, and the bedding and day-clothing were in fair condition. The mortality has been low, and the patients were free from excitement. Strong recommendations were however made to complete the new Asylum with as little delay as possible, as it is important that the patients should be placed in more favourable circumstances as regards occupation, exercise, and recreation; and also because it is very desirable that the accommodation for the district should be so extended as to provide fully for its wants.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Parochial
Asylums.

Burgh
Parochial
Asylum.

Favourable comments were made on the manner in which the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum is managed, but the opinion was again expressed that the evils of the site must ultimately lead to the removal of the establishment to a more suitable locality. The deaths had been numerous, in consequence, it was thought, of the severity of the past winter, and attention was consequently directed to the question whether the means of heating were sufficient. Improvements in the furniture were recommended, and attention was directed to the importance of providing comfortable accommodation for the attendants, with the view of restricting the number of changes among them. The dietary and clothing were considered satisfactory. Seclusion is rarely used.

City of
Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

The progress made in organising the Govan Parochial Asylum was not considered altogether satisfactory, and some fears appear to have been felt that the Governor and Medical Officer were not acting in harmony. The provision for the care of the sick and infirm during the night was considered inadequate, and an improvement in the bedding of this class was also recommended. The day-clothing was regarded as sufficient, and the dietary as abundant. In the manner of preparing and serving the food, however, considerable reforms were deemed necessary; and strong recommendations were made to proceed with energy in the decoration and furnishing of the wards. The means of heating also seemed to call for reconsideration. Abundant means of occupation for the men have hitherto been forthcoming, and fears for the future in this respect have been met by the purchase of a considerable extent of additional land. The industrial occupation of the females is well developed, and a steady supply of work for them is furnished by Glasgow warehouses. Seclusion and restraint are used to a greater extent than is usually found necessary.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum.

The Greenock Parochial Asylum was found in good order, and the patients were tranquil and orderly. The Register, however, showed that seclusion and restraint had recently been used with some frequency. The material of the day-clothing has been improved, and the general wants of the patients appear to be adequately supplied. The wards are kept in good repair; a fact which is of importance, seeing that the works of the new Asylum have as yet made but little progress.

Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Parochial
Asylums.

Woodilee
Asylum.

Woodilee Asylum is the name given to the new Asylum built by the Barony Parish at Lenzie. When visited it had only recently been opened, and to a partial extent. The patients, about forty in number, were in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were in good order.

(c.) *Private Asylums.*

Private
Asylums.

Results of
Treatment.

The average number of patients resident and the results of treatment in each of the Private Asylums, for 1875, are shown in Table XIX.

TABLE XIX.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re-covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on numbers Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Bothwell,	27·5	25·0	24	22	13	14	1	11	2	2	54·2	63·6	7·3	8·0
2. Gilmer House, ...	6·5	3·0	...	...	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	...	30·8	...
3. Melville House, ...	4·0	14·5	5	13	4	6	...	3	1	3	80·0	46·2	25·0	20·7
4. Newbigging House,	1·0	24·5	...	...	1	1	...	25	...	1	...	...	...	4·1
5. Saughton Hall, ...	27·5	36·0	8	10	3	2	4	8	3	2	37·5	20·0	10·9	5·6
6. Westermains, .....	...	8·0	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	25·0	...	...
7. Whitehouse,	11·5	34·0	...	6	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	16·7	...	8·8
GENERAL RESULTS,	78·0	145·0	37	55	21	25	12	53	8	11	56·8	45·5	10·3	7·6

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual Asylums are founded on the entries made in the Patients' Book of each asylum by the Medical Commissioners:—

Bothwell
Asylum.

The Bothwell Asylum is reported as in fair order. Numerous necessary repairs were being carried out. Taking into account the size of the establishment, the movement among the patients is great. The continued dearth of water interferes in some respects with cleanliness, but the patients have not suffered from any prevailing sickness, nor has the mortality been high. Considerable means of exercise and occupation are afforded by the grounds, and seclusion is rarely resorted to.

Gilmer
House
Asylum.

Gilmer House Asylum continued to be conducted to the satisfaction of the Medical Commissioners until its closure at Whitsunday 1875, from difficulties in procuring a prolongation of the lease.

The accommodation of Melville House Asylum* is described as resembling that of an ordinary private dwelling.

Patients in Establishments.

The license for Newbigging House expired at Whitsunday 1875. The proprietor, however, continues to receive a few patients, within the number for which a paid license is required.

Private Asylums.

Newbigging House Asylum.

The accommodation of Saughtonhall was found in all respects satisfactory. The comforts of the patients are well provided for, and the manner of serving the meals is spoken of as including the amenities and courtesies of private life. At the second visit a change in the proprietorship of the establishment was in progress, and to this cause was ascribed some little degree of neglect which showed itself in a few matters of detail. Recreation and amusement receive considerable attention, but an opinion was expressed that in the ordinary daily routine extended exercise beyond the grounds should be more frequently taken.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

Westermains Asylum is described as fully and comfortably furnished, and well kept. The condition of the patients was very satisfactory.

Westermains Asylum.

The manner in which Whitehouse Asylum is conducted is again highly commended. The patients are well cared for, and successful endeavours are made to surround them with the comforts and amenities of private life.

Whitehouse Asylum.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

(d.) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

Lunatic
Wards
of Poor-
houses.

The average number of patients resident, and the results of treatment in each of these establishments, for 1875, are shown in

Results of
Treatment.

TABLE XX.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re- covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Re- coveries per cent on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),	34·5	33·5	7	7	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	6·0
2. Buchan Comb. (New Maud), ...	8·5	11·5	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	23·5	8·7
3. Cunningham Com- bination (Irvine),	31·5	38·0	5	5	...	1	1	...	3	4	...	20·0	9·5	10·5
4. Dumbarton,.....	23·0	19·5	7	7	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	14·3	...	10·3
5. Dundee,	48·0	48·5	2	4	1	...	1	2	...	5	50·0	...	...	10·3
6. Edinburgh (City),	...	39·0	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	7·7
7. Hamilton,.....	14·0	17·0	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11·8
8. Inveresk (Mussel- burgh), .....	...	8·5	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	23·5
9. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven), ...	8·0	11·0	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	25·0	9·1
10. South Leith, ...	9·5	10·0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10·0
11. Liff and Benvie (Dundee),	20·5	30·5	...	11	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	9·1	...	3·3
12. Linlithgow,	16·0	15·0	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6·3	...
13. Old Machar (Aber- deen),.....	24·0	25·0	4	4	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	25·0	12·5	4·0
14. Perth,	17·0	19·0	5	4	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	5·9	...
15. Wigtown (Stran- raer),.....	...	10·5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,	254·5	336·5	38	69	1	4	10	20	12	25	2·6	5·8	4·7	7·4

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

The condition of the Wards of the several Poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect:—

Some fears were felt at the first visit of the Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse, that the wants of the patients are not altogether satisfactorily met; and at the second visit a more liberal supply of certain things was recommended. The wards were found in their usual good order. Recommendations were made to provide the patients with house shoes, and to increase the number of articles of decoration and interest. Additional land for the occupation of the men is much needed. As a rule, the patients are properly selected for the wards, but occasional mistakes seem to be made in this matter. It was pointed out, that as the new wards are taken into occupation, it will probably be found necessary to increase the number of the attendants.

The Lunatic Wards of Buchan Combination Poorhouse have been under the disadvantage of a change of Governor and attendants, but it is hoped that the appointments recently made will prove satisfactory. It has been difficult to get this establishment placed on a proper footing. We trust, however, that the recommendations made with this view at the last visits will receive attention.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Lunatic
Wards
of Poor-
houses.

The Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse were found to be comfortable, cheerful, properly warmed, pleasingly decorated, and in general respects satisfactory. The possession of land has been increased, and a greenhouse is to be provided. The bedding, clothing, and dietary are favourably noticed, and the only point which is not regarded with favour is the limitation of the powers of the Governor with respect to the discharge of attendants.

Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse, and of their inmates, is reported as in all respects satisfactory. Industrial occupation receives much attention, and the profits derived from work done for the public is liberally placed to the credit of a special fund for the decoration of the wards, and for the amusement and recreation of the patients.

Dumbarton
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Dundee Poorhouse are favourable. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been excellent and the mortality low. The furniture and bedding are being steadily improved; the food is plentiful, of good quality, and neatly served; the clothing is ample and in good order; personal cleanliness is carefully attended to; and the wards are comfortably warmed.

Dundee
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse state that they were found in excellent order, and that the patients are treated in a kindly and judicious manner. It was recommended that a single room should be provided to meet any sudden occurrence of excitement, and that, in the matter of accommodation, the comfort of the attendants should receive more consideration. It was pointed out, that, owing perhaps to the closeness of the beds the appearance of the dormitories falls short of that degree of neatness and comfort which has been elsewhere attained in similar establishments. The large proportion of patients sleeping on straw bags was likewise commented on. The dietary is good and abundant, but a more varied and more frequent supply of vegetables is recommended.

Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the patients are reported as treated with kindness and consideration. Tranquillity and contentment were consequently prevalent. Industrial occupation receives much attention.

Hamilton
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Inveresk Poorhouse are reported as presenting an aspect of comfort, and the patients as properly cared for.

Inveresk
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Lunatic
Wards
of Poor-
houses.

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The first report on the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Combination Poorhouse is not altogether satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the patients has not been good, economy seemed to be too much studied, and the recommendations of the Commissioners did not meet with a ready response. The report of the second visit was more satisfactory. The recommendations made at the previous visit had for the most part been carried out, and although a high mortality still continued, this was considered as in some measure due to the character of the cases admitted. On the whole, the sanitary condition of the inmates was more favourable.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of South Leith Poorhouse are reported as being under kindly and considerate care. Some recommendations were however made with reference to the furniture, clothing, and food.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

The sanitary condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse is reported as having been very satisfactory. The wards are fully and comfortably furnished, and every desire is shown to provide for the wants of the inmates in a liberal and judicious spirit. Under these circumstances it is a matter of much regret that the establishment is being rapidly surrounded by houses which overlook the grounds and destroy their privacy.

Linlithgow
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients is described as satisfactory.

Old Machar
Poorhouse.

The recommendation to procure additional land in connection with the Lunatic Wards of old Machar Poorhouse has been carried into effect. The wards are comfortably furnished, and were found in good order. The clothing, however, was not altogether in a satisfactory state ; and recommendations were made to introduce greater variety in the dietary, to improve the manner of serving the meals, and to supply a few more cheap periodicals. The mortality has been somewhat high.

Perth
Poorhouse.

The reports on the condition of the Lunatic Wards of Perth Poorhouse are favourable. The wants of the patients are comfortably supplied.

Wigtown
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Combination Poorhouse refer to some improvements in their management. The condition of the patients was satisfactory.

(e.) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Table XXI. shows the average number resident, and the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1875, for each institution :—

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.

TABLE XXI.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Discharged Recovered.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, . .	25.5	18.0	8	3	...	...	4	1	1	...
Columbia Lodge,	4.0	2.5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Larbert, . .	59.5	35.0	14	10	...	...	10	8	4	3
General Results,	89.0	55.5	22	14	...	...	14	11	5	3

The number of children in these schools on the 1st of January 1876 was 146, of whom 64 boys and 36 girls were private, and 25 boys and 21 girls pauper.

The condition of the different institutions is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect :—

The Baldovan Institution was found in excellent order. The children are treated with kindness and consideration, but unfortunately many of them are of too low a mental type to derive much benefit from scholastic or industrial training. A new recreation hall has been provided, and every desire is shown to give the children all the advantages which the funds will allow.

Columbia Lodge continues to furnish excellent accommodation for a limited number of imbecile children belonging to the upper classes. It is to be regretted that the inmates are not more numerous, so that special training might be more systematically carried out.

The wants of the children in the Larbert Institution are well supplied, and they are furnished with a comfortable home. It is however pointed out that the sick wards are deficient in objects calculated to interest and amuse their inmates. Considerable pains are taken with scholastic and industrial training. Preparations were being made for extending the establishment.

(f.) *Establishment for Criminal or State Lunatics.*

The Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth constitute the only establishment of this kind in Scotland. It is small, possessing accommodation for only 58 patients. Hitherto, however, it has proved sufficient, in consequence of the removal of some

Establish-
ment for
Criminal
or State
Lunatics.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Establish-
ment for
State or
Criminal
Lunatics.

of the inmates under the provisions of the Act 34 and 35 Victoria, cap. 55. If these removals had not been rendered possible, an extension of the buildings would ere this have been necessary.

During 1875, 10 patients were admitted into this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or guilty, so far as reported to us, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following statement:—

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which accused or convicted.
1/34	Paisley Prison,	22 Dec. 1874.	R. C.	2 Jan. 1875.	Murder.
301/33	Main „	6 July 1874.	E. M'A.	4 Feb. „	Theft and previous conviction.
82/34	Dundee „	18 Feb. 1875.	J. F.	5 Mar. „	Assault to effusion of blood.
250/34	Millbank „	10 Apr. 1872.	T. W.	16 June „	Assault with intent to ravish.
275/34	Glasgow „	23 Apr. 1875.	C. H. or M.	5 July „	Murder.
279/34	Dundee „	28 June 1875.	H. R. H. or R.	17 July „	Do.
358/34	Millbank „	4 May 1871.	J. M.	31 Aug. „	Culpable Homicide.
370/34	Glasgow, .	26 Sept. 1861.	R. P.	13 Sept. „ Re-committed	Murder.
474/33	Main Prison, .	1 Oct. 1872.	J. M. or C.	28 Sept. „	Theft and previous conviction.
498/34	Perth, .	16 Nov. 1858.	A. M.	18 Nov. „ Re-committed	Murder.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1875:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
38.5	13.0	6	4	0	0	2	2	1	0

The inmates at the 31st of December 1875 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane, and not fit for trial,	14
2. Found to be insane on trial, and not fit for punishment,	10
3. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and not fit for punishment,	15
4. Sentenced to death, but respited or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
5. Imprisonment Prisoners whose sentences had expired,	3
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	10
Total, 54	

The Reports of the Medical Commissioners regarding this establishment are to the following effect:—

The Lunatic Wards of the Central Prison at Perth were found in excellent order, but the desirability of some renovations in the furniture and painting was pointed out. Attention was also again drawn to the limit which is placed on industrial occupation by the small extent of land in possession of the establishment. The wants of the patients are fully and judiciously supplied, and the experiment of liberating on probation those who are apparently restored to sanity continues to be carried out, with, on the whole, satisfactory results.

Lunatic
Wards of
the General
Prison at
Perth.

III.—PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Table No. VIII. of Appendix D. gives the statistics of pauper lunatics registered as patients in private dwellings for the sixteen years, 1859-74.

Patients
in Private
Dwellings,

The following Table shows the changes which occurred among them during the year 1874:—

Paupers,
Changes
among.

TABLE XXII.

Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings on 1st January 1874.	New Cases registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.	Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st January 1875.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.		
1439	60	66	1567	50	92	19	17	178	1387

The mortality continues to be low, being 6.5 per cent. of the average number on our registers. We accept this fact as evidence that the circumstances, in which pauper patients in private dwellings are placed, are not adverse to health, and that they include some influences which prove more than a compensation for the loss of orderliness, discipline, and better food, which are secured in establishments.

Death-rate.

We are not to be understood, however, as holding that the condition of the pauper insane in private dwellings is in every respect satisfactory. That would be true neither of them nor of patients in asylums. But we believe that the condition of the vast majority of them is probably more satisfactory than that of patients in private dwellings in any other country. Perhaps this is mainly due to the fact that in Scotland we possess the means of securing a proper selection of patients, in consequence of its being illegal to dispose of any pauper lunatic in a private dwelling without our sanction. In addition to this, through the inspections we make, we are well informed regarding their condition and

Condition of.

Patients in management, which in various ways we are able to improve without
Private requiring removal to asylums.
Dwellings,

Private
Patients.

Our control and powers of visitation and inquiry over private lunatics in private dwellings extend only to such of them as are kept for profit, or are under curatory. The number of patients of this class who have been placed on the registers, and under the jurisdiction of the Board, has of late years undergone a very considerable increase. This is shown in the following statement:—

		Private Patients in Private Dwellings under the juris- diction of the Board.			Private Patients in Private Dwellings under the juris- diction of the Board.
At 1st January 1858,	.	20	At 1st January 1868,	.	28
" 1859,	.	24	" 1869,	.	35
" 1860,	.	21	" 1870,	.	49
" 1861,	.	22	" 1871,	.	56
" 1862,	.	21	" 1872,	.	62
" 1863,	.	21	" 1873,	.	76
" 1864,	.	21	" 1874,	.	76
" 1865,	.	21	" 1875,	.	85
" 1866,	.	21	" 1876,	.	113
" 1867,	.	25			

In Appendix F. will be found Reports by the Deputy Commissioners, showing the number and distribution of the patients in private dwellings whom they visited during 1875, distinguishing private from pauper patients, and males from females, and giving the number disposed of in houses with special licences.

The whole number of patients visited was 1227. Of these, 122 were private patients. The number provided for in houses with special licences was 203.

IV.—POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Position of
Districts.

As regards the position of the individual districts, we have to report that the accommodation provided by those of Argyll and Bute, Banff, Elgin, Fife and Kinross, Midlothian and Peebles, and Roxburgh, is at present sufficient for their wants. Caithness, Kincardine, and Shetland are dependent on the Montrose Asylum for the accommodation of their pauper lunatics, and reference to their position will be made in the remarks on the District of Forfar. Orkney remains dependent on the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the accommodation of such of its pauper lunatics as are sent from home.

The position of the remaining Districts, as regards accommodation, is as follows:—

District of
Aberdeen.

The Reports of the Commissioners on the Aberdeen Asylum point out that the number of its inmates is again in excess of the means for their proper accommodation. An extension of the Asylum

has been under the consideration of the managers, but has not as yet been carried into effect, partly, we understand, from the heavy expenditure that would be caused by the present high rate of wages, and partly from doubts whether the further extension of the Asylum is the proper course to be pursued. Owing to the position of the Asylum in the outskirts of a large city, it is impossible, except at great cost, to provide land sufficient for the proper occupation of the patients; and thus the question arises, whether, instead of bringing all the patients who require asylum treatment together in one large establishment, it would not be better to erect a second asylum in another part of the county where land could be more easily procured. If this course were adopted, and if the present Asylum were to work in harmony with the new establishment, we are of opinion that buildings of a much more inexpensive character than those usually provided for asylums would meet all necessary requirements. There need not, for instance, be more than two or three single rooms on each side, to meet the occurrence of any sudden outbreak of excitement, or necessity for isolation, and in several other respects modifications of structure calculated to restrict expenditure might be adopted. In the existing lunatic wards of poorhouses, economy in structure has been successfully carried out, but the limited extent of land which these establishments possess will prevent them from ever assuming the development necessary to become in any great degree subsidiary asylums. Moreover, from being restricted to the reception of incurable cases, they are hampered in the choice of their patients in a manner which would not apply to a new and independent institution, or to an establishment constituting simply an "annexe" of the existing Asylum, though situated at some distance from it. Whatever course may be taken, it is obvious that the provision of additional accommodation within the county cannot long be delayed.

The overcrowded condition of the District Asylum of Ayr has for the time been relieved by appropriating to the accommodation of the patients portions of the buildings intended for other purposes. It is only five or six years since the District Board remonstrated with us for agreeing to an extension of the lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse lest the interests of the Asylum should suffer from its being deprived of patients. Now, all the accommodation in the District is so fully occupied, that the fear of the District Board is that they may soon be called upon to enlarge the Asylum.

The Southern Counties Asylum is still able to meet all demands for admission from the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. The accommodation is, however, fully occupied, and it appears probable that the necessity of again extending it will before long come up for consideration.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of Forfarshire are not at present on a proper footing. It is, however, satisfactory to state that the Directors of the Dundee Asylum have

Position of
Districts.

District of
Forfar.

at last recognised the necessity of transferring their establishment to a more suitable locality. Hitherto the pauper lunatics of Forfarshire have been accommodated partly in the Asylum of Dundee, and partly in that of Montrose, under agreements between the Directors of these establishments and the District Board. In the agreement with the Dundee Directors, it was stipulated that their Asylum should not be bound to receive more than 166 patients; but no limit was placed on the numbers which the Montrose Asylum might be called on to admit. The consequence was, that the overflow of patients from Dundee filled up the accommodation of Montrose, and rendered it difficult for the Directors of this Asylum to meet the obligations which they had undertaken with Kincardineshire, Caithness-shire, and Shetland, for the care and treatment of the pauper lunatics of these Districts. They were therefore desirous to come to an agreement with the District Board of Forfarshire that they should provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of certain parishes only. By an arrangement of this kind, they argued, they would be enabled to form an estimate of the obligations they undertook, and to determine whether they should continue or put an end to the agreements they had formed with Caithness and Shetland. They felt that it would be perilous to extend or improve their accommodation, in the doubt how far the demand for the admission of Forfarshire patients might be affected by the erection of the new Dundee Asylum; and that it would be equally perilous to abrogate the agreements with Caithness and Shetland, lest from the withdrawal of the patients of these Districts, and the competition of the new Dundee Asylum, the interests of the institution confided to their care should seriously suffer. They accordingly gave the stipulated notice to the District Board of the termination of their agreement, at the same time expressing their readiness to enter into a new arrangement, under which they should be bound to provide accommodation either for the patients of a certain defined portion of Forfarshire, or for a fixed proportion of the whole number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the parishes of the district. As yet the District Board have declined to conclude an agreement on these terms, and in the meantime such of the pauper lunatics of Forfarshire as are under treatment in the Asylum of Montrose are accommodated there *ex gratia*, and are liable to removal at the will of the Directors. We consider this state of matters very unsatisfactory, and we have intimated our opinion to this effect to the District Board.

District of
Glasgow.

The reports of the Medical Commissioners on the Royal Asylum of Glasgow refer in the strongest manner to its overcrowded condition. Present relief has been afforded by the opening of the new Asylum of the Barony Parish at Lenzie, but from the rapidly increasing population of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, we fear that this relief will prove but temporary. The Parochial Asylum of Govan, which was opened only a few years ago, is already so full that a portion of the accommodation provided for ordinary paupers has been taken into use for the lunatics. In our last report we

referred to the important step which the Barony Parish had adopted of erecting a new asylum, fitted to compete in all respects with the Chartered and District Asylums; but we felt some doubts whether a parochial board is calculated, from its composition and mode of election, to conduct in a liberal and satisfactory manner an establishment the functions of which are more directed to the treatment of disease than the relief of poverty. We have therefore much satisfaction in stating that the rules of the new establishment have been framed as nearly as possible upon the models of those of our best asylums, and that every disposition has been shown by the Barony Parochial Board to take large and liberal views of their duty.

Position of
Districts.
District of
Glasgow.

The female department of the Haddington District Asylum is represented in the reports of the Commissioners as overcrowded. In the meantime, however, relief has been obtained by some changes of arrangement, and we trust that an extension of the buildings will not, at least for some time, be found necessary.

District of
Hadding-
ton.

The Asylum of the Inverness District is also reported as suffering from overcrowding. To such an extent is this the case that the District Board instructed their Architect to prepare the plans of an auxiliary building for the accommodation of fifty patients of each sex. The estimated expense, however, was more than they considered it proper to throw upon the district, and we were accordingly invited to consider certain proposals, by which, with an inconsiderable extension of the present buildings, accommodation would be provided for about 30 patients. We pointed out to the District Board the serious evils which overcrowding inflicts on discipline even before it affects health; but taking into consideration the strong opinion expressed by a deputation that waited upon us, that the demand for increased accommodation would probably prove of a temporary character, and was likely to disappear with a decreasing population, we consented to the adoption of the arrangements they proposed, on the full understanding, however, that the question of their sufficiency or insufficiency should be determined by experience. We suggested to the deputation that the District Board would do well to consider how far the vacant accommodation of the poorhouses of the Northern Counties could be turned to account as Lunatic Wards.

District of
Inverness.

The extensive changes in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, referred to in last report, are still in progress. They are calculated greatly to improve the accommodation, but to what extent, if at all, they will increase it, remains to be seen. In the meantime, considerable difficulty is experienced in accommodating all the patients for whom admission is demanded, and we fear that the question of further accommodation is one which will not be long in calling for attention.

District of
Edinburgh.

The Perth District Asylum has been for some time considerably overcrowded, and in consequence of this state, the District Board had the plans for an extension prepared. Owing, however, to a

Perth
District
Asylum.

Position of
Districts.

temporary cessation of the overcrowding, the result principally of an extensive discharge of patients, and to opposition on the part of the Commissioners of Supply, the District Board departed from their intention. The overcrowding has, however, recurred to such a degree, that the District Board have again under their consideration the propriety of carrying out the extension.

District of
Renfrew.

The accommodation in the District of Renfrew is at present insufficient for its wants, and it has accordingly been found necessary to send some of the patients chargeable to its parishes to the Argyll and Bute District Asylum at Lochgilphead. This necessity will however cease on the opening of the New Parochial Asylums of Paisley and Greenock. The former is approaching completion, and will soon be ready to receive patients; the works of the latter are being pushed forward, but a year or two must elapse before the buildings can be ready.

Stirling
District
Asylum.

The Asylum of the Stirling District is also reported as overcrowded to such an extent that during the night provision for a large number of patients has to be made by shakedowns in dormitories, lavatories, etc. A small measure of relief may perhaps be afforded by the sanctioned extension of the Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse, but scarcely to such an extent as will materially affect the overcrowded condition of the Asylum. Under these circumstances we have called upon the District Board to consider what measures they will adopt for fulfilling their statutory duty.

V.—EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics,

The expenditure for Pauper Lunatics in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1865-1874, is shown by—

TABLE XXIII.

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, cost of Transport, etc.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
1858,	£61,303 8 0	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 1 11
1865,	86,202 15 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 3
1866,	91,338 5 6	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1
1867,	97,508 14 7	15,151 18 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4
1868,	104,951 0 8	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7
1869,	111,168 12 5	15,508 14 8	5,032 6 8	131,709 13 9
1870,	113,220 19 3	15,825 11 11	4,546 11 7	133,593 2 9
1871,	113,568 14 11	16,166 15 4	4,446 13 7	134,182 3 10
1872,	115,413 14 3	17,013 1 11	4,737 16 5	137,164 12 7
1873,	126,480 3 1	17,211 8 7	5,267 8 11	148,959 0 7
1874-75, . .	136,420 17 1	17,097 13 3	4,238 1 7	157,806 11 11*

Increase of
Expendi-
ture.

The annual increase of expenditure since 1858 amounts to £77,154, the whole of this increase except £2867 being expended on patients in establishments. For some years there has been

* These figures refer to the year ending 14th May 1875.

no important increase of the sum expended on patients in private dwellings. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

If the sum annually spent on the maintenance of patients in Asylums were made to include the interest of money laid out in the erection of the Asylums, it would add not less than from £7 to £10 to the yearly cost of each patient. Relief to local taxation from imperial sources.

The amount paid from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for the year ended 14th May 1875, was £59,483, 1s., reducing the direct burden on the payers of parochial rates, from £157,806, 11s. 11d., to £98,323, 10s. 11d.

Table XXIV. shows the daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ended 14th May 1875:— Daily Cost of each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics.

TABLE XXIV.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses.		In Private Dwellings.		General Averages.		Percentage of Patients.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
1. Aberdeen,	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	80.1	19.9
2. Argyll,	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60.8	39.2
3. Ayr,	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2	79.2	20.8
4. Banff,	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	8	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	70.1	29.8
5. Berwick,	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	72.7	27.3
6. Bute,	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	69.2	30.8
7. Caithness,	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	51.7	48.3
8. Clackmannan,	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	73.1	26.9
9. Dumbarton,	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	83.2	16.8
10. Dumfries,	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	81.7	18.3
11. Edinburgh,	1	6	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	87.5	12.4
12. Elgin,	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	8	1	2	61.3	38.7
13. Fife,	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	70.1	29.9
14. Forfar,	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	90.1	9.9
15. Haddington,	1	5	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.1	17.9
16. Inverness,	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.1	35.9
17. Kincardine,	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	77.3	22.7
18. Kinross,	1	5	...	...	0	9	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.7	36.3
19. Kirkcudbright,	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	73.3	26.7
20. Lanark,	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	91.1	8.9
21. Linlithgow,	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	84.4	15.6
22. Nairn,	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	9	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	67.2	32.8
23. Orkney,	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	47.2	52.8
24. Peebles,	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	11	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.4	17.6
25. Perth,	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	70.1	29.9
26. Renfrew,	1	6	...	...	0	11	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	87.6	12.3
27. Ross,	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	61.1	38.9
28. Roxburgh,	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	76.1	23.9
29. Selkirk,	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	82.8	17.2
30. Shetland,	1	6	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	42.7	57.3
31. Stirling,	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	81.0	19.0
32. Sutherland,	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	59.9	40.0
33. Wigtown,	1	3	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	65.3	34.7
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	78.8	21.2

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The average daily rate in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1865-1874 is shown in—

TABLE XXV.

ASYLUMS.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	} 1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Private Asylums, . . . }	1 4	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
In Parochial Asylums, . . . }	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	} 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	} 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$		0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
In Private Dwellings, . . . }	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7	0 7	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8
GENERAL AVERAGES, . . . }	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

These figures do not appear to indicate any great increase in the rates of maintenance; but the aggregate result, when augmented by the expenditure on increased numbers, is very large and important.

The following Table shows the present rates of maintenance for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of asylums, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

TABLE XXVI.—Showing Rates of Board in Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	For District Pauper Patients.	For Pauper Patients from be- yond the District.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	£28 0 0	£29 10 0	£32 0 0
Dumfries. " " . . .	22 0 0	29 0 0	37 0 0
Dundee " " . . .	26 0 0	28 12 0	26 0 0
Edinburgh " " . . .	27 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Glasgow " " . . .	32 14 4 35 19 4 38 11 4	.....	39 0 0
Montrose " " . . .	24 10 0 27 0 0	24 10 0 27 0 0	25 0 0
Perth " " . . .	.....	.....	50 0 0
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	For District Pauper Patients.	For Non- District Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum, .	£23 8 0	£29 18 0	£23 8 0 26 0 0
Ayr " " . . .	25 0 0	25 0 0	31 4 0
Banff " " . . .	22 16 3	22 16 3	26 0 0
Elgin " " . . .	25 0 0	28 0 0	32 0 0
Fife " " . . .	26 0 0	.....	28 0 0
Haddington " " . . .	25 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness " " . . .	28 0 0	.....	36 0 0
Midlothian " " . . .	28 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Perth " " . . .	29 0 0	.....	.....
Roxburgh " " . . .	28 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Stirling " " . . .	26 0 0	.....	.....
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, Barony (Barnhill) " "	£29 18 0 29 5 0	Govan Parochial Asylum, Greenock " "	£26 0 0 26 0 0
Barony (Woodilee) " "	.....	Paisley " "	27 6 0
Glasgow " "	22 2 0		
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Aberdeen,	£22 2 0	Kincardine,	£19 0 0
Buchan,	22 10 0	Leith, South, . . . . .	.....
Cunningham,	22 2 0	Liff and Benvie,	23 8 0
Dumbarton,	23 8 0	Linlithgow,	20 16 0
Dundee, . . . . .	.....	Old Machar,	20 0 0
Edinburgh " " . . . . .	.....	Perth,	22 2 0
Hamilton, . . . . .	.....	Wigton,	18 4 0
Inveresk, . . . . .	.....	

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.Rates of
Mainte-
nance in
each of the
Royal,
District,
Private, and
Parochial
Asylums,
and in the
Lunatic
Wards
attached
to the different
Poor-
houses.

It will be seen that there is a considerable difference in the rates for paupers in the Royal and District Asylums. The highest are

¹ Privileged Parishes.³ Rates to Parishes which send their worst patients.⁴ For Parishes not having Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.⁵ For Parishes having Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.⁷ For Argyll and Bute only.² Non-Privileged Parishes.⁶ For County of Kincardine.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

those of the Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness, and the lowest those of the Dumfries, Banff, and Argyll Asylums. To what these differences are owing we are unable to say, but probably the question of profit is more considered by some institutions than by others, while the cost of management in some may be exceptionally great, and in others, for special reasons, exceptionally low.

VI.—DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1866-1875:—

1866,	.	.	14	1871,	.	.	20
1867,	.	.	25	1872,	.	.	23
1868,	.	.	36	1873,	.	.	11
1869,	.	.	20	1874,	.	.	8
1870,	.	.	30	1875,	.	.	16

It is satisfactory to observe that the practice of committing lunatics to Asylums under the provision of the 15th section of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, has undergone a considerable diminution during the last three years. The lunacy of persons so committed does not differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, constitutes the only difference; but when once committed to an asylum under the provisions of the section of the Act referred to, great difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless complete recovery can be certified.

VII.—ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien
Lunatics.

During 1875, 36 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from Asylums; 4 were sent to England, and 28 to Ireland, and 4 to other countries.

VIII.—LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Section 16 of 29 and 30 Vict. cap. 51, empowers us to obtain from the Accountant of the Court of Session the names of all lunatics placed under curatory, with a statement of their funds and of the sums expended on their maintenance, and to make such investigation by inspection or otherwise as shall in our opinion be necessary to ascertain in what manner such lunatics are cared for and treated. Accordingly, we are periodically furnished with a return of lunatics placed under curatory, and we visit them and make such inquiries into their condition as we deem necessary, discharging in regard to them more or less closely the same functions as are exercised in England by the Visitors of the Court of Chancery.

Lunatics
under
Judicial
Factors.

At the end of 1875, there were 286 persons reported to us as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs.

These persons were disposed of in the following ways:—

179 were in Asylums in Scotland.

98 were in Private Dwellings in Scotland.

277

9 resided either in Asylums or Private Dwellings beyond the jurisdiction of the Board.

286

All the patients under curatory who are in Asylums in Scotland (179) are seen by the Medical Commissioners twice every year, who satisfy themselves that they are properly there, and that they have every advantage to which their means entitle them.

Of the 98 persons under curatory who are in private dwellings, 48 are on the registers of the Board as ordinary patients in private dwellings, and as such are regularly visited and reported on by the Deputy Commissioners. Of the remaining 50, the great majority have also been visited, and their condition carefully inquired into. Some of these will eventually be placed on the same footing as the 48 referred to, and will thus be under our jurisdiction both as ordinary lunatics and as persons under curatory; but with regard to others, who are found living in their own houses under the care of husbands, wives, or children, who are not kept for profit, and who are well cared for, it has been thought that the law does not require their being formally placed on our Register of Lunatics. We deal with them only as persons under curatory, and as such we continue to visit them from time to time, and to inquire into the treatment they receive from their friends. There are still others of the 50 whose mental unsoundness, though deemed sufficient to deprive

Lunatics
under
Judicial
Factors.

them of the management of their property, would not be regarded by medical men as well enough marked to justify the granting of the certificates needed for placing them on our registers as lunatics.

The following statement shows the amount of supervision we exercise over these patients :—

179 in Asylums are visited twice yearly by the Commissioners.

48 in Private Dwellings are regularly visited and reported on by the Deputy Commissioners.

50 in Private Dwellings are from time to time visited by the Deputy Commissioners, but are not on the registers of the Board as lunatics, either (1) because there has been delay or difficulty in completing the necessary forms; or (2) because they live with near relatives, are not kept for profit, and are well cared for; or (3) because their lunacy could not be certified.

277 in Asylums or Private Dwellings and under inspection.

9 beyond the jurisdiction and not under the supervision of the Board.

286 Total number of Patients under Curatory.

We have repeatedly pointed out that there is a want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount; and we have stated in former Reports that we should be glad to see effect given to the suggestion contained in the Fourth Report of the Scotch Law Commission, p. 31, that in cases where the funds do not exceed £1000, the authority to appoint a curator, at present possessed exclusively by the Court of Session, should be extended to the Sheriff.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MONRO.

JAMES COXE.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

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APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, of each Sex, chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1875; and the Manner of their Disposal.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.*	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.														
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.									In Establishments.					
											In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ABERDEEN.																
1 Aberdeen, . . .	47,077	56	77	133	22	44	66	27	31	58	6	2	8	1	...	1
2 Aberdour, . . .	2,176	2	3	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
3 Aboyne, . . .	1,351	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
4 Alford, . . .	1,396	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Auchindoir, . .	1,545	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchterless, . .	2,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Belhelvie, . . .	1,833	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Birse, . . .	1,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Bourtie, . . .	499	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cairnie, . . .	1,525	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
11 Chapel of Garioch,	1,928	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Clatt, . . .	483	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
13 Cluny, . . .	1,366	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Coull, . . .	824	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1,566	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1
16 Crimond, . . .	887	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
17 Cruden, . . .	3,124	2	7	9	...	5	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1
18 Culsalmond, . .	896	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
19 Daviot, . . .	597	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
20 Deer, New, . . .	4,853	2	5	7	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
21 Deer, Old, . . .	5,085	8	11	19	3	5	8	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	3	4
22 Drumblade, . . .	931	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Drumoak, . . .	1,032	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dyce, . . .	945	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Echt, . . .	1,259	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Ellon, . . .	3,703	3	3	6	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
27 Fintray, . . .	1,108	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Forgue, . . .	2,623	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
29 Foveran, . . .	1,859	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Fraserburgh, . .	5,301	8	5	13	3	3	6	3	2	5	1	...	1	1	...	1
31 Fyvie, . . .	4,511	2	6	8	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
32 Gartly, . . .	972	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,		105	148	253	50	84	134	35	39	74	15	18	33	5	7	12

* The population given throughout the Appendix is that of the Registration Counties. The population used elsewhere in the Report, for calculations, is that of the Civil Counties.

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.														
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives		With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		105	148	253	50	84	134	35	39	74	15	18	33	5	7	12
33 Glass, . . .	1,061	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
34 Glenbucket, . .	570	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
35 Glenmuick, . .	2,160	5	5	10	3	3	6	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1
36 Huntly, . . .	4,374	2	5	7	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
37 Inch, . . .	1,596	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Inverury, . . .	2,970	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Keig, . . .	886	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Keithhall & Kinkell,	874	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kemnay, . . .	1,300	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kildrummy, . .	660	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kincardine O'Neil,	2,000	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
44 King Edward, . .	3,111	2	6	8	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
45 Kinnellar, . . .	601	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
46 Kinnethmont, . .	1,062	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
47 Kintore, . . .	2,158	3	6	9	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	1,232	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
49 Leslie, . . .	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Logie-Buchan, . .	808	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
51 Logie-Coldstone,	900	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Longside, . . .	3,321	3	6	9	1	4	5	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1
53 Lonmay, . . .	2,245	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Lumphanan, . .	1,239	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
55 Machar, New, . .	1,483	3	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
56 Machar, Old, . .	42,477	38	43	81	15	18	33	21	24	45	...	1	1	2	...	2
57 Meldrum, Old, . .	2,330	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
58 Methlick, . . .	2,084	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Midmar, . . .	1,127	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
60 Monquhitter, . .	2,949	3	2	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
61 Monymusk, . . .	996	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
62 Newhills, . . .	4,210	4	6	10	1	5	6	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
63 Oyne, . . .	1,050	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 Peterculter, . .	1,668	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 Peterhead, . . .	11,506	11	13	24	8	12	20	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	1
66 Pitsligo, . . .	2,218	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
67 Premnay, . . .	997	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 Rathen, . . .	2,850	5	2	7	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 Rayne, . . .	1,409	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie, . . .	1,195	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
71 Skene, . . .	1,842	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
72 Slains, . . .	1,355	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
73 Strathdon, . . .	1,469	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 Strichen, . . .	2,318	1	4	5	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1,275	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76 Tarvas, . . .	2,443	3	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
77 Tough, . . .	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 Towie, . . .	798	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
79 Tullynessle and Forbes	970	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
80 Turriff, . . .	4,348	7	4	11	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
81 Tyrie, . . .	3,446	2	5	7	1	3	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1
82 Udney, . . .	1,663	3	3	6	2	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . . .	245,523	234	305	539	125	180	305	62	67	129	32	39	71	15	19	34

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
ARGYLL.																
1 Ardchattan & Muckairn	1,792	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2 Ardnamurchan.	4,259	5	4	9	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
3 Campbeltown, .	8,580	10	8	18	6	4	10	...	...	...	3	3	6	1	1	2
4 Coll, .	723	9	10	19	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3
5 Colonsay & Oronsay,	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Craignish, .	481	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Dunoon & Kilmun,	6,871	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
8 Gigha, .	390	8	4	12	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Glassary, .	4,393	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Glenorchy & Inishail,	1,054	6	8	14	5	5	10	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...
11 Inverary, .	1,794	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12 Inverchaolain, .	443	3	3	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Jura, .	952	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Killarrow, .	3,012	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15 Kilbrandon, .	1,930	6	5	11	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	5
16 Kilcalmonell & Kilberry,	2,237	8	6	14	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	2
17 Kilchoman, .	2,861	4	6	10	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
18 Kilchrennan & Dalavich	484	2	3	5	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
19 Kildalton, .	2,283	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
20 Kilfinan, .	2,228	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
21 Kilfinichen, .	2,448	2	3	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
22 Killeen & Kilchenzie,	1,614	8	8	16	4	2	6	...	...	...	3	4	7	1	2	3
23 Kilmartin, .	869	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
24 Kilmodan, .	358	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Kilmore & Kilbride,	3,402	3	1	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
26 Kilninian & Kilmore,	2,739	2	5	7	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	759	5	5	10	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1
28 Knapdale, North,	1,059	3	5	8	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1
29 Knapdale, South,	2,695	8	3	11	6	1	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
30 Lismore & Appin,	3,535	4	2	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Lochgoilhead and Kilmorach, .	766	10	8	18	7	3	10	...	...	...	1	5	6	2	...	2
32 Morven, .	973	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
33 Saddell & Skipness,	1,153	1	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
34 Southend, .	1,044	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
35 Strachur, .	527	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Stralachlan, .	340	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
37 Torosay, .	1,254	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tyree, .	2,837	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Total, .	75,595	2	8	10	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	2
AYR.																
1 Ardrossan, .	7,221	7	9	16	3	6	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	6
2 Auchinleck, .	6,174	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ayre, .	9,589	6	12	18	6	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Ballantrae, .	1,277	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
5 Barr, .	672	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Beith, .	6,233	7	9	16	2	3	5	3	5	8	2	1	3	...	...	...
7 Colmonell, .	2,293	2	3	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,		24	39	63	15	27	42	3	5	8	3	3	6	3	4	7

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		24	39	63	15	27	42	3	5	8	3	3	6	3	4	7
8 Coylton, . . .	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Craigie, . . .	618	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cumnock, New,	3,434	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cumnock, Old,	4,041	3	3	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
12 Dailly, . . .	1,932	1	6	7	1	2	3	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
13 Dalmellington,	6,165	3	5	8	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
14 Dalry, . . .	10,885	2	7	9	1	3	4	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Dalrymple, . .	1,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Dregghorn, . .	3,241	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Dundonald, . .	6,964	8	12	20	1	6	7	5	4	9	1	1	2	1	3	...
18 Dunlop, . . .	1,160	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Fenwick, . . .	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston, . . .	6,331	4	5	9	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	1
21 Girvan, . . .	5,685	5	5	10	4	3	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
22 Irvine, . . .	5,875	5	12	17	1	5	6	3	4	7	2	2	1	1	2	...
23 Kilbirnie, . . .	4,953	3	3	6	1	...	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1,891	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25 Kilmarnock, . .	24,072	18	18	36	8	9	17	9	8	17	...	...	1	1	2	...
26 Kilmaurs, . . .	3,449	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
27 Kilwinning, . .	7,375	4	9	13	2	5	7	1	4	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
28 Kirkmichael, . .	2,254	5	3	8	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...
29 Kirkoswald, . .	1,846	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
30 Largs, . . .	4,087	1	4	5	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Loudoun, . . .	5,525	9	5	14	6	2	8	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	1	1
32 Mauchline, . . .	2,435	2	3	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
33 Maybole, . . .	5,900	4	5	9	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
34 Monkton, . . .	1,744	1	3	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Muirkirk, . . .	3,253	3	1	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	4,877	4	3	7	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...
37 Ochiltree, . . .	1,656	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Riccarton, . . .	5,845	1	4	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
39 St. Quivox, . . .	6,069	9	12	21	6	11	17	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...
40 Sorn, . . .	4,032	3	9	12	3	8	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
41 Stair, . . .	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Stevenston, . . .	5,019	5	6	11	1	3	4	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Stewarton, . . .	4,478	3	4	7	...	1	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Straiton, . . .	1,443	3	3	6	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
45 Symington, . . .	792	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Tarbolton, . . .	3,219	4	1	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
Total, . . .	200,908	144	205	349	83	127	210	31	38	69	16	23	39	14	17	31
BANFF.																
1 Aberlour, . . .	1,776	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
2 Alvah, . . .	1,436	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Banff, . . .	5,015	5	8	13	5	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Boharm, . . .	1,337	1	3	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Botriphnie, . . .	785	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Boyndie, . . .	1,854	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,		13	15	28	10	15	25	..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		13	15	28	10	15	25	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
7 Cabraich, . . .	775	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cullen, . . .	2,215	1	4	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
9 Deskford, . . .	972	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
10 Fordyce, . . .	4,153	4	12	16	3	8	11	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	2
11 Forglen, . . .	845	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12 Gamrie & Macduff,	6,561	3	5	8	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Grange, . . .	1,876	2	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
14 Inveravon, . . .	2,608	6	1	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
15 Inverkeithny, . .	1,000	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
16 Keith, . . .	5,891	2	6	8	1	4	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
17 Kirkmichael, . .	1,276	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
18 Marnoch, . . .	3,294	4	5	9	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
19 Mortlach, . . .	3,059	4	4	8	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
20 Ordiquhill, . . .	761	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
21 Rathven, . . .	10,199	6	12	18	3	9	12	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	3
22 Rothiemay, . . .	1,370	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23 St. Fergus, . . .	1,633	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . . .	60,691	51	81	132	36	53	89	1	1	2	8	15	23	6	12	18
BERWICK.																
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	195	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ayton, . . .	1,983	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channelkirk, . . .	705	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 Chirnside . . .	1,413	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cockburnspath, . .	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Coldingham, . . .	3,093	2	6	8	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Coldstream, . . .	2,619	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
9 Cranshaws, . . .	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunse, . . .	3,602	6	4	10	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
11 Earlstoun, . . .	1,977	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
12 Eccles, . . .	1,780	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Edrom, . . .	1,513	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Eyemouth, . . .	2,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Fogo, . . .	502	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulden, . . .	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Gordon, . . .	876	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Greenlaw, . . .	1,381	3	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
19 Hume, . . .	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Hutton, . . .	1,077	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Ladykirk, . . .	518	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Langton, . . .	548	3	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
23 Lauder, . . .	2,120	2	8	10	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
24 Legerwood, . . .	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Longformacus, . .	452	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Mertoun, . . .	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mordington, . . .	402	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nenthorn, . . .	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,		28	36	64	22	28	50	...	...	...	5	4	9	1	4	5

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		28	36	64	22	28	50	...	...	...	5	4	9	1	4	5
29 Polwarth, . . .	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . . .	956	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
31 Westruther, . .	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Whitsome	608	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total,	36,382	32	39	71	25	29	54	...	...	...	6	6	12	1	4	5
BUTE.																
1 Cumbræes, . . .	1,613	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kilbride, . . .	2,380	3	7	10	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3
3 Kilmorie, . . .	2,879	6	8	14	4	4	8	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	1	2
4 Kingarth, . . .	901	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 North Bute, . .	1,166	3	3	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
6 Rothesay, . . .	8,027	6	14	20	6	12	18	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total, .	16,966	22	33	55	16	23	39	...	...	...	3	8	11	3	2	5
CAITHNESS.																
1 Bower, . . .	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Canisbay, . . .	2,729	3	2	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
3 Dunnet, . . .	1,661	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
4 Halkirk, . . .	2,664	3	4	7	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
5 Latheron, . . .	7,400	13	14	27	5	5	10	...	...	...	6	6	12	2	3	5
6 Olrick, . . .	2,028	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Reay, . . .	2,331	5	4	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...
8 Thurso, . . .	5,754	8	3	11	6	2	8	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
9 Watten, . . .	1,453	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
10 Wick, . . .	13,291	10	18	28	8	7	15	...	...	...	2	9	11	...	2	2
Total, .	41,011	47	51	98	23	23	51	...	...	...	16	22	38	3	6	9
CLACKMANNAN.																
1 Alloa & Tullibody,	9,940	7	12	19	3	8	11	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	4
2 Clackmannan, . .	4,653	2	10	12	2	6	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2
3 Dollar, . . .	2,524	2	4	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
4 Logie, . . .	4,553	3	3	6	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
5 Tillicoultry, . .	5,118	3	3	6	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total, .	26,788	17	32	49	13	20	33	2	1	3	...	7	7	2	4	6
DUMBARTON.																
1 Arrochar, . . .	525	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bonhill, . . .	9,408	11	8	19	5	2	7	5	4	9	1	2	3	...	...	...
3 Cardross, . . .	7,080	5	4	9	1	...	1	4	3	7	...	...	...	1	1	1
4 Cumbernauld, . .	3,602	5	1	6	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carry forward,		21	14	35	10	4	14	9	7	16	1	2	3	1	1	2

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		21	14	35	10	4	14	9	7	16	1	2	3	1	1	2
5 Dumbarton, . .	8,933	4	2	6	2	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kilmaronock, . .	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kilpatrick, New,	6,038	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	5,346	6	7	13	3	1	4	3	5	8	...	1	1	...	...	...
9 Kirkintilloch, . .	8,257	7	6	13	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	8
10 Luss,	730	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Roseneath, . . .	1,780	4	3	7	2	3	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Row,	8,439	6	11	17	5	8	13	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total,	61,116	51	48	99	26	24	50	18	14	32	1	6	7	6	4	10
DUMFRIES.																
1 Annan,	5,240	12	10	22	11	8	19	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
2 Applegarth, . . .	902	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Caerlaverock, . .	1,151	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canonbie,	3,055	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 Closeburn, . . .	1,612	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cummertrees, . .	1,116	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
7 Dalton,	577	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Dornoch,	826	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
9 Dryfesdale, . . .	2,825	5	2	7	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10 Dumfries,	14,841	18	17	35	18	14	32	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
11 Dunscore,	1,504	2	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
12 Durrisdeer, . . .	1,189	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
13 Eskdalemuir, . .	551	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Ewes,	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Glencairn, . . .	1,749	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Graitney,	1,395	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Half-Morton, . . .	611	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Hoddam,	1,598	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Holywood,	1,069	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Hutton,	842	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Johnstone,	1,089	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Keir,	828	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
23 Kirkconnell, . . .	952	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
24 Kirkmahoe, . . .	1,332	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
25 Kirkmichael, . . .	903	3	1	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	1,529	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kirkpatrick-Jux.,	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Langholm,	3,735	5	2	7	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
29 Lochmaben, . . .	3,085	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
30 Middlebie,	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Moffat,	2,543	4	4	8	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
32 Morton,	2,099	1	5	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
33 Mousewald,	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Penpont,	1,323	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Ruthwell,	972	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 St. Mungo,	658	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
37 Sanquhar,	3,038	3	3	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,		75	72	147	64	56	120	...	...	...	7	12	19	4	4	8

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		75	72	147	64	56	120	...	...	...	7	12	19	4	4	8
38 Tinwald, . . .	993	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Torthorwald, . .	1,098	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Tundergarth, . .	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Tynron, . . .	381	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Wamphray, . . .	505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Westerkirk, . . .	540	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . . .	74,842	80	75	155	69	59	128	...	...	...	7	12	19	4	4	8
EDINBURGH.																
Parishes comprising the Urban District.																
1 Duddingstone, . .	6,369	3	6	9	2	5	7	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
2 Edinburgh, . . .	62,171	88	133	221	76	63	139	...	38	38	5	2	7	7	30	37
3 Leith, North, . .	14,828	11	14	25	11	13	24	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
4 Leith, South, . .	30,079	30	30	60	21	19	40	9	10	19	...	...	...	...	1	1
5 St. Cuthbert's, & } Canongate, . . . }	140,446	92	151	243	89	138	227	...	...	...	2	5	7	1	8	9
Total, . . .	253,893	224	334	558	199	238	437	9	49	58	8	8	16	8	39	47
Parishes belonging to the district of Mid-Lothian and Peebles.																
1 Borthwick, . . .	1,720	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Calder, Mid, . . .	1,634	1	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
3 Calder, West, . .	7,865	6	2	8	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Carrington, . . .	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Cockpen, . . .	3,346	4	5	9	1	5	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
6 Colinton, . . .	3,644	4	2	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Corstorphine, . .	1,788	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Cramond, . . .	3,061	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Cranston, . . .	1,036	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Crichton, . . .	1,223	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
11 Currie, . . .	2,360	1	3	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
12 Dalkeith, . . .	7,667	6	4	10	5	4	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
13 Fala, . . .	364	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Glencross, . . .	1,153	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Heriot, . . .	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Inveresk, . . .	10,071	17	11	28	15	6	21	...	3	3	2	...	2	...	2	2
17 Kirknewton, . .	2,198	4	1	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Lasswade, . . .	7,098	6	4	10	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
19 Liberton, . . .	3,791	5	5	10	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
20 Newbattle, . . .	2,902	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Newton, . . .	1,181	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
22 Penicuik, . . .	3,765	2	6	8	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23 Ratho, . . .	1,744	4	5	9	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Carry forward,		70	64	134	60	49	109	...	3	3	6	4	10	4	8	12

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.														
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.						In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
								In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.		With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.	
Brought forward,		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
24 Stow, . . .	2,306	70	64	134	60	49	109	...	3	3	6	4	10	4	8	12
25 Temple, . . .	1,536	2	4	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
		1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . . .	74,579	73	69	142	62	52	114	...	3	3	7	6	13	4	8	12
Total of the County,	328,472	297	403	700	261	290	551	9	52	61	15	14	23	12	47	59
ELGIN OR MORAY.																
1 Alves, . . .	1,018	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
2 Bellie, . . .	2,317	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Birnie, . . .	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Cromdale, . . .	3,817	4	2	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
5 Dallas, . . .	1,060	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Drainy, . . .	3,293	2	3	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
7 Duffus, . . .	3,716	3	1	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
8 Dyke and Moy,	1,238	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
9 Edinkillie, . . .	1,286	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
10 Elgin, . . .	8,604	14	13	27	11	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	...
11 Forres, . . .	4,562	3	8	11	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
12 Kinloss, . . .	1,112	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Knockando, . . .	1,909	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
14 New Spynie, . . .	1,612	4	1	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Rafford, . . .	1,101	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
16 Rothes, . . .	2,148	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 St. Andrews-Lhanbride,	1,346	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Speymouth, . . .	634	1	4	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
19 Urquhart, . . .	2,368	4	4	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1
Total, . . .	43,516	44	47	91	34	23	57	...	...	...	4	9	13	6	15	21
FIFE.																
1 Abbotshall, . . .	5,785	8	7	15	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3
2 Abdie, . . .	1,164	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3 Aberdour, . . .	1,697	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4 Anstruther, Easter,	1,169	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Anstruther, Wester,	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Arngask, . . .	565	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
7 Auchterderran, . . .	4,017	2	4	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
8 Auchtermuchty, . . .	2,958	3	5	8	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
9 Auchtertool, . . .	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Ballingry, . . .	982	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
11 Balmerino, . . .	717	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12 Beath, . . .	3,534	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Burntisland, . . .	3,872	3	5	8	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
14 Cameron, . . .	1,158	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15 Carnbee, . . .	1,088	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Carnock, . . .	1,764	5	5	10	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
17 Ceres, . . .	2,381	3	5	8	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Carry forward,		35	38	73	24	27	51	...	...	...	6	1	7	5	10	15

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																	
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.									In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
											In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.		With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.	
Brought forward,		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
18 Collessie, . . .	1,703	35	38	73	24	27	51	...	...	...	6	1	7	5	10	15	
19 Crail, . . .	1,847	2	4	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	
20 Creich, . . .	387	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Cults, . . .	767	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Cupar, . . .	7,102	4	6	10	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
23 Dairsie, . . .	687	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dalgety, . . .	1,310	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
25 Denino, . . .	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunbog, . . .	220	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunfermline, . .	23,313	24	18	42	18	11	29	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	7	11	
28 Dysart, . . .	9,682	9	12	21	5	10	15	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	2	
29 Elie, . . .	775	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
30 Falkland, . . .	3,069	5	3	8	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig	2,674	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
32 Flisk, . . .	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Forgan, . . .	2,243	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
34 Inverkeithing, . .	3,074	3	5	8	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
35 Kemback, . . .	1,056	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Kennoway, . . .	1,703	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
37 Kettle, . . .	2,323	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
38 Kilconquhar, . .	2,018	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
39 Kilmany, . . .	651	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Kilrenny, . . .	3,015	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	
41 Kinghorn, . . .	3,323	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
42 Kinglassie, . . .	1,082	2	3	5	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
43 Kingsbarns, . . .	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Kirkcaldy, . . .	7,003	3	9	12	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	
45 Largo, . . .	2,318	3	4	7	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
46 Leslie, . . .	4,294	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
47 Leuchars, . . .	1,727	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Logie, . . .	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Markinch, . . .	5,413	5	2	7	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Monimail, . . .	918	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Moonzie, . . .	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Newburgh, . . .	2,529	4	4	8	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	
53 Newburn, . . .	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Pittenweem, . . .	1,803	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 St. Andrews, . . .	7,851	3	6	9	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	4	
56 St. Leonards, . .	741	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
57 St. Monance, . .	1,761	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Saline, . . .	1,259	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
59 Scoonie, . . .	3,178	3	3	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 Strathmiglo, . .	2,267	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
61 Torryburn, . . .	1,051	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Wemyss, . . .	6,400	4	7	11	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	2	
Total, . . .	160,924	131	161	292	90	111	201	...	...	...	25	8	33	16	42	58	

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.															
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.						In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.			
								In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.	
FORFAR.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	F.
1 Aberlemno,	1,007	2	6	8	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Airlie,	778	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3
3 Arbirlot,	919	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Arbroath,	9,877	14	15	29	14	15	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Auchterhouse,	721	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Barry,	3,008	3	4	7	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
7 Brechin,	9,514	8	5	13	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
8 Caralstone,	209	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Carmylie,	1,309	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cortachy,	554	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
11 Craig,	2,402	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...
12 Dun,	565	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
13 Dundee,	86,527	103	113	216	52	60	112	48	50	98	...	1	1	3	2	5	...
14 Dunnichen,	1,536	1	4	5	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Edzell,	976	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
16 Essie and Nevy,	586	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell,	580	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn,	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar,	12,585	14	18	32	10	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	1
20 Glamis,	1,813	1	3	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Glenisla,	925	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
22 Guthrie,	404	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23 Inverarity,	888	1	3	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Inverkeillor,	1,521	3	4	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
25 Kettins,	775	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Kingoldrum,	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kinnell,	766	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kinnettles,	378	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
29 Kirkdon,	1,623	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Kirriemuir,	6,420	10	14	24	9	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
31 Lethnot,	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie,	35,554	29	44	73	9	14	23	20	28	48	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
33 Lintrathen,	756	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
34 Lochlee,	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Logie-Pert,	1,251	1	6	7	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
36 Lunan,	248	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Lundie & Fowls-Er.,	691	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	2,749	3	2	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
39 Marytoun,	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir,	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth,	7,252	5	5	10	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
42 Monikie,	1,397	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Montrose,	15,783	21	26	47	19	21	40	...	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	...
44 Murroes,	751	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 Newtyle,	931	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Oathlaw,	452	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Panbride,	1,331	4	1	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
48 Rescobie,	748	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
49 Ruthven,	247	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 St. Vigeans,	12,805	11	18	29	11	16	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
51 Strickathrow,	503	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Tannadice,	1,286	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing,	879	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	237,436	260	324	584	168	211	379	70	79	149	14	20	34	8	14	22	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HADDINGTON.																
1 Aberlady,	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Athelstaneford,	844	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
3 Bolton,	364	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dirleton,	1,419	2	3	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dunbar,	4,982	6	3	14	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
6 Garvald,	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Gladsmuir,	1,863	1	3	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Haddington,	5,735	10	3	13	8	3	11	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
9 Humble,	967	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Innerwick,	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Morham,	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 North Berwick,	2,373	1	4	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
13 Oldhamstocks,	592	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
14 Ormiston,	911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pencaitland,	1,320	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Prestonkirk,	1,931	2	8	10	1	7	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
17 Prestonpans,	2,069	2	4	6	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Salton,	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Spott,	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Stenton,	612	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
21 Tranent,	4,852	5	11	16	4	8	12	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1
22 Whitekirk,	1,073	2	3	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
23 Whittingham,	657	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
24 Yester,	1,034	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	37,755	35	60	95	27	48	75	...	4	4	7	6	13	1	2	3
INVERNESS.																
1 Abernethy,	1,752	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
2 Alvie,	882	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ardersier,	1,284	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
4 Barra,	1,997	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
5 Boleskine & Abertarff,	1,578	6	2	8	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
6 Bracadale,	1,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Croy,	1,841	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
8 Daviot,	1,598	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
9 Dores,	1,401	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
10 Durinish,	4,422	4	5	9	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...
11 Duthill,	1,872	3	5	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	3
12 Glenelg,	1,653	6	...	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
13 Harris,	4,120	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
14 Inverness,	18,552	33	36	69	27	32	59	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	2	6
15 Kilmallie,	4,066	7	11	18	4	6	10	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	2	2
16 Kilmonivaig,	1,967	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
17 Kilmorack,	2,728	4	2	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
18 Kilmuir (Skye),	2,567	5	4	9	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	1
19 Kiltarlity,	2,537	3	2	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
20 Kingussie,	2,101	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
21 Kirkhill,	1,582	2	5	7	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Carry forward, . . . . .	...	86	89	175	55	59	114	...	...	...	21	21	42	10	9	19

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																		
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.									In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.			
											In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives		With Strangers and Alone.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
Brought forward,		86	89	175	55	59	114	...	...	...	21	21	42	10	9	19	
22 Laggan,	950	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Moy and Dalarossie,	1,005	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Petty,	1,549	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Portree,	2,928	4	5	9	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	
26 Sleat,	2,233	2	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
27 Small Isles,	522	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
28 Snizort,	2,326	11	1	12	8	1	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	
29 Strath,	2,562	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Uist, North,	4,107	4	6	10	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	
31 Uist, South,	5,749	5	5	10	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	
32 Urquhart,	2,780	2	8	10	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	
Total,	88,324	120	119	239	80	71	151	...	...	...	30	38	68	10	10	20	
KINCARDINE.																				
1 Arbuthnot,	924	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Banchory-Devenick,	3,052	2	7	9	2	5	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Banchory-Ternan,	2,875	3	3	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	
4 Benholm,	1,569	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5 Bervie,	1,843	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Dunottar,	2,102	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Durris,	1,021	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Fettercairn,	1,539	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fetteresso,	5,665	7	5	12	2	3	5	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Fordoun,	2,113	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
11 Garvock,	476	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Glenbervie,	1,073	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kinneff and Caterline,	1,062	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
14 Laurencekirk,	2,174	5	3	8	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
15 Maryculter,	1,110	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Marykirk,	1,771	3	4	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	2	
17 Nigg,	2,348	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 St. Cyrus,	1,585	2	6	8	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
19 Strachan,	795	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	
Total,	35,097	37	41	78	20	24	44	8	8	16	4	5	9	5	4	9				
KINROSS.																				
1 Cleish,	539	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kinross,	2,477	6	5	11	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
3 Orwell,	2,248	6	3	9	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	...	3	
4 Portmoak,	1,193	1	5	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	
Total,	6,457	14	13	27	8	9	17	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	1	4	

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.														
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1876.			In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.			
KIRKCUDBRIGHT																
1 Anwoth, . . .	827	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2 Balmaclellan, . .	1,057	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
3 Balmaghie,	1,085	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
4 Borgue, . . .	1,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Buittle, . . .	1,026	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 Carsphairn, . . .	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colvend, . . .	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Crossmichael, . .	1,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Dalry, . . .	1,074	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Girthon, . . .	1,586	2	3	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
11 Kells, . . .	1,007	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12 Kelton, . . .	3,222	2	7	9	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
13 Kirkbean, . . .	825	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kirkcudbright, .	3,346	7	4	11	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
15 Kirkgunzeon, . .	661	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
16 Kirkmabreck, . .	1,568	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1,374	3	2	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	815	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
19 Lochrutton, . .	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Minigaff, . . .	1,529	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
21 New Abbey, . . .	931	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Parton, . . .	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick, . . .	1,911	3	3	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
24 Terregles, . . .	547	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Tongland, . . .	908	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
26 Troqueer, . . .	5,402	5	8	13	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
27 Twynholm, . . .	717	4	1	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
28 Urr, . . .	4,606	2	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total,	41,859	45	48	93	33	33	66	...	1	1	8	10	18	4	4	8
LANARK.																
1 Avondale, . . .	5,460	7	8	15	5	7	12	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
2 Barony, . . .	234,115	143	157	300	136	144	280	...	1	1	3	11	14	4	1	5
3 Biggar, . . .	2,013	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Blantyre, . . .	3,472	2	5	7	...	3	3	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
5 Bothwell, . . .	19,292	12	6	18	11	5	16	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 Cadder, . . .	6,464	10	3	13	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
7 Cambuslang, . . .	3,740	3	3	6	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cambusnethan, . .	20,326	8	4	12	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
9 Carluke, . . .	7,066	4	2	6	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
10 Carmichael, . . .	708	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Carmunnock, . . .	702	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Carnwath, . . .	5,709	3	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
13 Carstairs, . . .	1,718	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Covington, . . .	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Crawford, . . .	1,829	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Crawfordjohn, . .	853	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
17 Culter, . . .	593	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
18 Dalserf, . . .	7,341	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,		201	194	395	184	170	354	3	7	10	8	15	23	6	2	8

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		201	194	395	184	170	354	3	7	10	8	15	23	6	2	8
19 Dalziel,	9,175	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
20 Dolphinton,	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Douglas,	2,624	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
22 Dunsyre,	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Glasgow,	170,553	191	193	384	181	163	344	...	...	...	2	8	10	8	22	30
24 Glassford,	1,430	2	2	4	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Govan Combination,	161,564	84	92	176	82	87	169	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	2	2
26 Hamilton,	16,803	10	10	20	5	1	6	5	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kilbride, East,	3,861	4	1	5	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Lanark,	7,841	8	4	12	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
29 Lesmahago,	8,709	7	8	15	6	5	11	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...
30 Libberton,	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Monkland, New,	22,752	21	20	41	15	15	30	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	1	2
32 Monkland, Old,	34,073	17	19	36	17	17	34	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
33 Pittenain,	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Rutherglen,	10,766	10	12	22	8	10	18	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1
35 Shotts,	8,353	7	6	13	6	4	10	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
36 Stonehouse,	3,177	4	1	5	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
37 Symington,	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Walston,	332	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Wandell & Lamington,	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Wiston and Robertson,	680	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	787,005	568	568	1136	517	479	996	14	20	34	20	40	60	17	29	46
LINLITHGOW.																
1 Abercorn,	933	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bathgate,	10,129	4	...	4	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Borrowstounness,	4,986	3	5	8	1	2	3	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
4 Carriden,	1,799	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
5 Dalmeny,	1,492	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ecclesmachan,	329	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kirkliston,	2,187	3	4	7	2	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Linlithgow,	5,554	6	6	12	5	3	8	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Livingstone,	1,727	3	1	4	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
10 Queensferry,	945	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11 Torphichen,	1,630	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Uphall,	2,772	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
13 Whitburn,	6,911	4	6	10	3	2	5	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...
Total,	41,394	32	29	61	20	14	34	9	9	18	1	5	6	2	1	3
NAIRN.																
1 Ardelach,	1,197	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Auldearn,	1,279	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3 Cawdor,	1,027	3	1	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4 Nairn,	4,869	6	2	8	3	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
Total,	8,372	11	7	18	6	7	13	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.														
		In Establishments.									In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board					
		In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.						
ORKNEY.																
1 Birsay & Harray,	2,324	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2 Cross & Burness,	1,639	2	3	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
3 Eday,	905	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4 Evie & Rendal,	1,340	3	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
5 Firth,	789	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 Holm,	935	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	581	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
8 Kirkwall,	4,261	2	8	10	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
9 Lady,	953	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
10 Orphir,	1,040	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
11 Ronaldshay, South,	3,228	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	1,101	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
13 St. Andrews & Deerness	1,733	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Sandwick,	1,153	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15 Shapinshay,	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Stennis,	645	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Stromness,	2,403	4	4	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	2
18 Stronsay,	1,305	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Walls and Flotta,	1,530	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
20 Westray & Papa Westray,	2,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	31,274	22	32	54	8	18	26	...	...	...	11	12	23	3	2	5
PEEBLES.																
1 Broughton,	729	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Drumelzier,	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eddlestone,	700	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Innerleithen,	2,812	2	4	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	2
5 Kirkurd,	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Linton, West,	1,387	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Lyne & Megget,	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Manor,	271	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Newlands,	851	1	3	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
10 Peebles,	3,172	1	8	9	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Skirling,	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Stobo,	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Traquair,	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Tweedsmuir,	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	12,254	8	21	29	6	17	23	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	2
PERTH.																
1 Aberdalgie,	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy,	1,744	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernyte,	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Alyth,	3,352	4	3	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 Auchterarder,	3,795	5	4	9	2	3	5	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...
7 Auchtergaven,	2,141	3	5	8	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Carry forward,		12	13	25	8	10	18	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	...	1

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		12	13	25	8	10	18	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	...	1
8 Balquhidder, . . .	743	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
9 Bendochy, . . .	675	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford, . . .	1,883	5	3	8	3	3	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
11 Blair-Atholl, . . .	1,788	6	4	10	4	2	6	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
12 Blairgowrie, . . .	5,109	2	5	7	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
13 Callander, . . .	1,870	3	2	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Caputh, . . .	2,142	1	4	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
15 Cargill, . . .	1,411	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Clunie, . . .	603	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
17 Collace, . . .	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Comrie, . . .	1,911	3	3	6	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
19 Coupar-Angus, . . .	3,055	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Crieff, . . .	4,598	6	2	8	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...
21 Culross, . . .	1,354	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Dowally, . . .	461	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
23 Dron, . . .	343	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull, . . .	2,681	4	5	9	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
25 Dunbarney, . . .	913	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
26 Dunblane, . . .	3,247	3	2	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunkeld, . . .	378	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Dunkeld, Little, . . .	2,373	3	4	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1
29 Dunning, . . .	1,832	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1
30 Errol, . . .	2,504	6	4	10	4	3	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
31 Forgandenny, . . .	632	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Forteviot, . . .	567	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Forthingall, . . .	1,766	2	6	8	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
34 Fossaway, . . .	1,461	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
35 Foulis-Wester, . . .	1,161	5	7	12	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	2
36 Gask, . . .	369	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Glendevon, . . .	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Inchtute, . . .	659	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
39 Kenmore, . . .	1,615	6	6	12	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	5	7	1	...	1
40 Killin, . . .	1,856	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
41 Kilmadock, . . .	3,170	1	4	5	1	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kilspindie, . . .	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kincardine, . . .	1,484	6	1	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
44 Kinclaven, . . .	607	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
45 Kinfauns, . . .	578	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Kinloch, . . .	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Kinnaird, . . .	299	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Kinnoul, . . .	3,108	5	5	10	2	4	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2
49 Kirkmichael, . . .	965	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
50 Lethendy, . . .	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Logierait, . . .	2,417	6	7	13	4	5	9	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
52 Longforgan, . . .	1,753	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1
53 Madderty, . . .	523	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Meikle, . . .	745	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 Methven, . . .	2,115	4	2	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3
56 Moneydie, . . .	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 Monivaird & Strowan, . . .	744	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,		109	125	234	63	84	147	5	5	10	30	25	55	11	11	22

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		109	125	234	63	84	147	5	5	10	30	25	55	11	11	22
58 Monzie & Logiealmond,	803	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
59 Moulin,	1,793	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
60 Muckhart,	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Muthill,	2,703	3	5	8	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
62 Perth,	23,507	29	28	57	16	17	33	11	11	22	2	...	2	...	...	...
63 Port-of-Monteith,	1,243	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
64 Rattray,	2,610	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
65 Redgorton,	1,461	1	5	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
66 Rhynd,	327	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
67 Scone,	2,320	7	3	10	6	2	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
68 St. Madoes,	290	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 St. Martins,	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Tibbermuir,	1,563	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
71 Trinity-Gask,	415	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
72 Tulliallan,	2,184	6	5	11	6	4	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
73 Weem,	520	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Total,	127,536	164	187	351	97	123	220	16	16	32	37	32	69	14	16	30
RENFREW.																
1 Abbey,	30,587	22	45	67	22	35	57	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	8	8
2 Cathcart,	7,231	6	5	11	5	3	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
3 Eaglesham,	1,714	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Eastwood or Pollock	13,098	5	8	13	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
5 Erskine,	1,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock,	59,794	26	40	66	26	39	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
7 Houstoun,	2,167	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
8 Inchinnan,	584	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Innerkip & Gourack,	4,502	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kilbarchan,	6,093	1	3	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11 Kilmaccolm,	1,716	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
12 Lochwinnoch,	3,816	4	6	10	2	5	7	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
13 Mearns,	3,543	5	1	6	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
14 Neilston,	11,136	7	12	19	6	11	17	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
15 Paisley,	31,909	19	19	38	18	17	35	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
16 Port-Glasgow,	9,912	9	12	21	9	11	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
17 Renfrew,	5,938	2	4	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total,	195,305	115	159	274	105	136	241	...	...	...	7	8	15	3	15	18
ROSS & CROMARTY.																
1 Ainess,	1,053	2	4	6	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
2 Applecross,	2,470	7	7	14	2	6	8	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...
3 Avoch,	1,828	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Barvas,	4,950	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
5 Contin,	1,550	2	5	7	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
6 Cromarty,	2,180	6	3	9	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3
7 Dingwall,	2,443	4	3	7	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Carry forward,		24	25	49	15	17	32	...	...	...	7	7	14	2	1	3

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		24	25	49	15	17	32	...	...	...	7	7	14	2	1	3
8 Edderton, . . .	860	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
9 Fearn, . . .	2,135	2	3	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
10 Fodderty, . . .	2,121	5	4	9	3	4	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
11 Gairloch, . . .	5,048	5	7	12	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	2
12 Glenshiel, . . .	463	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
13 Killearnan, . . .	1,272	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	1,281	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
15 Kiltearn, . . .	1,496	3	3	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
16 Kincardine, . . .	1,685	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kintail, . . .	753	4	3	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1
18 Knockbain, . . .	2,155	6	1	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
19 Lochalsh, . . .	2,319	5	5	10	4	3	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
20 Lochbroom, . . .	4,406	8	6	14	5	4	9	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3
21 Lochcarron, . . .	1,629	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22 Lochs, . . .	5,880	3	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
23 Logie, Easter, . . .	912	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Nigg, . . .	1,201	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	1,527	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
26 Rosemarkie, . . .	1,441	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
27 Rosskeen, . . .	3,808	10	12	22	8	7	15	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	2	3
28 Stornoway, . . .	9,510	5	1	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
29 Tain, . . .	3,221	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
30 Tarbat, . . .	2,182	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
31 Uig, . . .	3,143	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Urquhart, . . .	2,863	4	9	13	2	7	9	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
33 Urray, . . .	2,308	3	6	9	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	2
Total, . . .	82,093	105	112	217	70	67	137	1	...	1	24	32	56	10	13	23
ROXBURGH.																
1 Anerum, . . .	1,391	1	3	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
2 Ashkirk, . . .	550	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bedrule, . . .	292	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Bowden, . . .	842	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5 Castletown, . . .	2,202	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
6 Cavers, . . .	1,766	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Crailing, . . .	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Eckford, . . .	931	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Ednam, . . .	613	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
10 Hawick, . . .	8,925	14	5	19	11	5	16	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
11 Hopekirk, . . .	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Hownam, . . .	238	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
13 Jedburgh, . . .	5,214	6	10	16	5	7	12	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...
14 Kelso, . . .	5,124	7	8	15	5	4	9	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3
15 Kirkton, . . .	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Lilliesleaf, . . .	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Linton, . . .	570	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
18 Mackerston, . . .	361	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Maxton, . . .	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	...	35	37	72	28	24	52	...	...	...	6	8	14	1	5	6

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		35	37	72	28	24	52	...	...	...	6	8	14	1	5	6
20 Melrose, . . .	9,432	9	8	17	9	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Minto, . . .	431	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
22 Morebattle, . .	986	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
23 Oxnam, . . .	695	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
24 Robertson, . .	593	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Roxburgh, . .	1,053	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 St. Boswell's, .	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Smailholm, . .	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Southdean, . .	753	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Sprouston, . .	1,294	3	3	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
30 Stitchell, . . .	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton, . . .	3,936	1	4	5	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Yetholm, . . .	1,100	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . . .	54,151	59	56	115	46	42	88	...	...	...	12	8	20	1	6	7
SELKIRK.																
1 Ettrick, . . .	434	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
2 Galashiels, . .	6,062	5	4	9	4	4	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3 Kirkhope, . . .	565	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Selkirk, . . .	5,633	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Yarrow, . . .	662	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total, . . .	13,356	10	9	19	9	6	15	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...
SHETLAND.																
1 Bressay, Burray } and Quarff, . . .	1,854	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Delting, . . .	1,862	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
3 Dunrossnes . .	4,522	3	4	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	1
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Lerwick, . . .	4,180	3	6	9	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
6 Nesting, Lunasting, } and Whalsay, . .	2,679	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
7 North Mavine, .	2,602	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...
8 Sandsting, . . .	2,806	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
9 Tingwall, . . .	2,491	2	4	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
10 Unst, . . .	2,780	2	4	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
11 Walls and Sandness,	2,579	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
12 Yell (Mid and South),	1,843	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total, . . .	31,608	24	29	53	11	13	24	1	...	1	8	15	23	4	1	5
STIRLING.																
1 Airth, . . .	1,396	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
2 Alva, . . .	4,296	3	6	9	3	4	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Baldernock, . .	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfroun, . . .	1,502	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carry forward,		5	9	14	4	6	10	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		5	9	14	4	6	10	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
5 Bothkennar, . . .	2,455	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6 Buchanan, . . .	591	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
7 Campsie, . . .	6,739	9	9	18	5	9	14	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
8 Denny, . . .	4,993	2	6	8	2	4	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Drymen, . . .	1,405	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunipace, . . .	1,733	1	3	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
11 Falkirk, . . .	18,051	10	17	27	9	16	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
12 Fintry, . . .	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Gargunnoch, . . .	675	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Killearn, . . .	1,111	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth, . . .	6,313	5	11	16	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4
16 Kippen, . . .	1,568	1	6	7	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
17 Larbert, . . .	5,280	5	10	15	2	8	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1
18 Leecroft, . . .	535	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
19 Muiravonside, . . .	2,653	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Polmont, . . .	3,910	4	6	10	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
21 St. Ninian's, . . .	10,146	6	11	17	3	11	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
22 Slamannan, . . .	4,164	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
23 Stirling, . . .	12,014	11	15	26	11	14	25	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
24 Strathblane, . . .	1,235	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total, . . .	93,880	68	114	182	47	90	137	5	7	12	4	9	13	12	8	20
SUTHERLAND.																
1 Assynt, . . .	3,006	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
2 Clyne, . . .	1,733	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Creich, . . .	2,524	4	1	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4 Dornoch, . . .	2,764	3	3	6	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
5 Duirness, . . .	1,049	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
6 Eddrachillis, . . .	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Farr, . . .	2,019	3	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
8 Golspie, . . .	1,804	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
9 Kildonan, . . .	1,916	3	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
10 Lairg, . . .	978	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Loth, . . .	583	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
12 Rogart, . . .	1,341	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
13 Tongue, . . .	2,051	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total, . . .	23,298	26	17	43	18	8	26	...	...	...	8	6	14	...	3	3
WIGTON.																
1 Glasserton, . . .	1,196	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Inch, . . .	3,268	4	1	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3 Kirkcolm, . . .	1,948	1	3	4	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Kirkinner, . . .	1,548	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
5 Kirkmaiden, . . .	2,507	3	2	5	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
6 Kirkowan, . . .	1,352	3	2	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
7 Leswalt, . . .	2,496	8	3	11	5	2	7	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
Carry forward, . . .	...	22	12	34	14	7	21	...	2	2	7	2	9	1	1	2

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS,											
					In Establishments,						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,		22	12	34	14	7	21	...	2	2	7	2	9	1	1	2
8 Luce, New, . . .	661	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Luce, Old, . . .	2,449	5	2	7	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	3
10 Mochrum, . . .	2,450	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
11 Penninghame, . .	3,940	7	6	13	5	3	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3
12 Portpatrick, . .	1,492	2	5	7	1	3	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
13 Sorby, . . .	1,667	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
14 Stoneykirk, . . .	2,993	5	8	13	...	4	4	...	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	3
15 Stranraer, . . .	3,651	4	4	8	3	...	3	...	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	...
16 Whithorn, . . .	2,906	3	2	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Wigton, . . .	2,306	5	5	10	4	4	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Total,	38,830	58	50	108	35	26	61	...	9	9	16	9	25	7	6	13

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.*	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.			In Establishments.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.		
		In Asylums.			In Asylums.			In Asylums.			In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1 Aberdeen,	245,523	284	305	589	125	180	305	62	67	129	32	39	71
2 Argyll,	75,595	126	129	255	89	71	160	...	...	...	15	19	34
3 Ayr,	200,908	144	205	349	83	127	210	31	38	69	15	23	38
4 Banff,	60,691	51	81	132	36	53	89	1	1	2	6	12	18
5 Berwick,	36,382	32	39	71	25	29	54	...	...	...	1	4	5
6 Bute,	16,966	22	33	55	16	23	39	...	...	...	3	2	5
7 Caithness,	41,011	47	51	98	28	23	51	...	...	...	3	6	9
8 Clackmannan,	26,788	17	32	49	13	20	33	2	1	3	...	4	6
9 Dumbarton,	61,116	51	48	99	26	24	50	18	14	32	7	6	10
10 Dumfries,	74,842	80	75	155	69	59	128	...	...	...	7	12	19
11 Edinburgh— Urban Dist.	253,893	224	334	558	199	238	437	9	49	58	8	8	16
12 Edinburgh Dist.	74,579	73	69	142	62	52	114	...	3	3	7	6	13
13 Elgin or Moray,	43,516	44	47	91	34	23	57	...	...	...	4	15	19
14 Fife,	160,924	131	161	292	90	111	201	...	...	...	25	8	33
15 Forfar,	237,436	260	324	584	168	211	379	70	79	149	14	20	34
16 Haddington,	37,755	35	60	95	27	48	75	...	4	4	7	6	13
17 Inverness,	88,324	120	119	239	80	71	151	...	...	...	30	38	68
18 Kincairdine,	35,097	37	41	78	20	24	44	8	8	16	4	5	9
19 Kinross,	6,457	14	13	27	8	9	17	...	...	...	3	1	4
20 Lanark,	41,859	45	48	93	33	33	66	...	1	1	8	10	18
21 Kirkcudbright,	787,005	568	568	1,136	517	479	996	14	20	34	20	40	60
22 Linlithgow,	41,394	32	29	61	20	14	34	9	9	18	1	5	6
23 Nairn,	8,372	11	7	18	6	7	13	...	...	...	4	1	5
24 Orkney,	31,274	22	32	54	8	18	26	...	...	...	11	12	23
25 Peebles,	12,254	8	21	29	6	17	23	...	...	...	2	2	4
26 Perth,	127,535	164	187	351	97	123	220	16	16	32	37	32	69
27 Renfrew,	195,305	115	159	274	105	136	241	...	...	...	8	15	23
28 Ross & Cromarty,	82,093	105	112	217	70	67	137	1	...	1	24	32	56
29 Roxburgh,	54,151	59	56	115	46	42	88	...	...	...	12	8	20
30 Selkirk,	13,356	10	9	19	6	15	21	...	...	...	1	3	4
31 Shetland,	31,608	24	29	53	11	13	24	1	...	1	8	15	23
32 Stirling,	93,880	68	114	182	47	90	137	5	7	12	4	9	13
33 Sutherland,	23,298	26	17	43	18	8	26	...	...	...	8	6	14
34 Wigton,	38,830	58	50	108	35	26	61	...	9	9	16	9	25
TOTALS,	3,360,018	3057	3604	6661	2226	2475	4701	247	326	573	376	467	843
											208	336	544

* Population of Registration Counties.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1875: and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, or Poorhouse.

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

RETURNS of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year ending 14th May 1875.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.												
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.		£	s.														
			£	s.			d.	£			s.			d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
ABERDEENSHIRE.																											
1 Aberdeen,	65	88	22,234	21,425	3293	46,952	1589	13	21,224	3	2	97	0	11	15	13	2	2926	10	5	18	0	0	1,209	15	11	
2 Aberdeen,	3	4	510	1095	730	1605	35	10	0	0	0	34	12	11	11	13	2	81	16	1	13	15	6	29	7	10	
3 Aboyne,	...	2	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	3	...	...	...	22	3	3	...	...	...	11	1	7
4 Alford,	...	3	742	...	...	742	51	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	13	5	...	...	...	21	0	0
5 Auchindoir,	...	1	365	...	...	365	25	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	0	...	...	...	10	8	0
6 Auchterless,	
7 Belhelvie,	...	2	365	730	...	1095	25	10	0	46	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	71	17	8	...	...	...	30	8	0
8 Birse,	
9 Bourtie,	...	1	365	...	...	365	32	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	5	0	...	...	...	10	8	0
10 Cairney,	...	3	409	...	365	774	29	8	4	...	...	5	19	8	...	...	...	39	9	9	...	...	...	14	15	10
11 Chapel of Garioch,	...	1	817	...	...	817	56	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	19	8	...	...	...	23	4	0
12 Clatt,	...	2	365	...	365	730	25	10	0	...	...	14	10	0	2	8	0	42	8	0	...	...	2	0	0	...
13 Cluny,	...	1	848	22	...	1015	57	7	6	1	3	2	10	5	0	6	3	5	74	19	1	0	14	0	18	10	0
14 Coull,	...	1	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	6	...	...	...	13	1	6	...	...	...	6	10	0
15 Crathie and Braemar,	...	2	730	365	730	1825	51	0	0	19	0	0	15	10	0	...	...	85	10	0	...	...	...	38	1	0
16 Crimond,	...	1	594	365	...	959	45	11	6	15	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	66	12	9	...	...	...	24	9	6
17 Cruden,	...	2	1759	730	730	3219	141	4	2	37	2	5	25	19	9	7	3	21	9	7	9	8	0	79	19	4	
18 Culsaundmond,	...	1	158	...	365	523	13	12	11	...	...	11	1	6	14	1	6	38	15	11	27	14	5	5	10	0
19 Daviot,	...	1	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	7	...	...	...	31	4	7	...	...	...	14	16	0
20 Deer, New,	...	2	1383	...	1319	2702	109	8	10	...	...	32	5	7	5	0	6	146	14	11	4	5	0	55	10	9
21 Deer, Old,	...	9	3135	730	3193	7058	218	14	2	37	18	4	94	11	10	16	11	367	15	6	6	12	0	155	14	9	
22 Drumblade,	...	2	1095	...	...	1095	76	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	10	0	...	...	...	31	4	0

23 Drumoak,	1	1	666	...	...	666	46 12 6	...	...	46 12 6	...	...	19 0 0
24 Dye,	1	1	633	...	...	633	44 2 1	...	...	44 2 1	...	...	18 0 0
25 Echt,	1	1	730	...	...	730	51 0 0	...	...	51 0 0	...	...	20 16 0
26 Ellon,	3	4	1200	365	...	2295	85 18 8	16 9 11	...	123 18 7	3 0 0	...	51 11 2
27 Fintray,	...	...	365	...	...	730	25 10 0	19 0 0	...	44 10 0	...	...	19 18 0
28 Forgue,	2	2	1223	...	...	1223	88 14 0	...	...	95 11 11	8 5 0	...	34 16 0
29 Foveran,	2	1	804	...	...	804	60 19 0	...	...	60 19 0	...	...	22 16 0
30 Fraserburgh,	8	5	1698	...	...	730	46 18 15	0 0	82 7 0	261 13 6	19 10 3	...	109 15 3
31 Fyvie,	6	6	365	...	...	730	27 15 11	4 16 9 11	...	151 13 3	5 0 0	...	64 15 6
32 Garty,	1	2	1095	...	...	1095	76 10 0	...	...	76 10 0	...	...	31 4 0
33 Glass,	2	2	730	...	...	730	46 10 0	...	...	35 10 0	16 0 0	...	27 13 3
34 Glenbucket,	2	2	365	...	...	730	25 10 0	...	...	35 10 0	...	...	9 15 0
35 Glenmuck,	5	7	2222	...	...	1430	36 52 153	0 0	...	191 4 5	28 3 4	...	67 12 0
36 Huntly,	3	6	2443	...	...	365	2808 169 8 5	...	...	196 2 11	4 0 0	...	69 0 10
37 Insh,	...	...	590	...	...	...	42 2 11	...	...	43 18 5	...	...	16 16 0
38 Inverury,	2	2	1359	...	...	1359	106 10 6	...	...	111 17 2	20 9 0	...	27 16 0
39 Keig,	1	2	1010	...	...	1010	71 14 11	...	...	71 14 11	...	...	24 8 0
40 Keithall and Kinkell,	2	2	610	...	...	610	42 12 9	...	...	47 12 9	0 11 0	...	17 0 0
41 Kennay,	...	...	291	...	...	291	28 3 9	...	...	42 16 6	...	...	9 0 0
42 Kildrumny,	1	1	730	...	...	730	51 0 0	...	...	51 0 0	...	...	18 8 0
43 Kincardine O'Neil,	4	4	764	...	...	365	1129 50 14 3	...	...	84 9 0	6 0 0	...	32 0 0
44 King Edward,	2	6	2065	...	...	730	2795 144 7 4	...	...	160 18 4	...	...	66 0 0
45 Kinnellar,	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	16 5 8	...	...	7 16 2
46 Kinnethmont,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095 25 10 0	...	...	47 9 0	...	...	20 19 10
47 Kintore,	3	6	1825	...	...	1460	3285 127 10 0	...	...	163 15 9	6 7 3	...	68 19 3
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	47 16 1	...	...	23 18 0
49 Leslie,	1	...	...	...	...	93	93	...	...	3 15 0	...	...	...
50 Logie-Buchan,	1	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	13 18 7	...	...	6 19 3
51 Logie-Coldstone,	...	...	...	...	...	365	25 10 0	...	...	25 10 0	...	...	10 8 0
52 Longside,	5	7	1540	...	...	1600	112 2 4	...	...	162 3 7	16 11 0	...	59 3 7
53 Lunmoy,	5	2	1650	...	...	...	1650	119 14 9	...	179 15 0	...	...	46 16 0
54 Lumphanan,	1	1	365	...	...	...	730	25 10 0	...	35 6 11	...	...	14 6 0
55 Machar, New,	4	1	711	...	...	730	1441 53 12 6	...	...	83 5 10	1 0 0	...	32 0 9
56 Machar, Old,	46	48	11311	...	...	1146	25,658 809 19 10 867 15 1	...	...	1717 1 0	45 0 4	...	719 3 10
57 Meldrum, Old,	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460 25 10 0	...	...	70 3 5	2 0 0	...	31 14 7
58 Methlick,	2	2	1001	...	...	...	1366 69 15 0	18 19 2	...	91 8 2	...	...	37 6 2
59 Midmar,	...	...	...	...	...	314	314	...	...	20 13 7	...	...	8 16 0
60 Monquhitter,	3	2	365	...	...	1095	1825	16 9 11	...	69 3 6	...	...	31 19 8
61 Monymusk,	2	2	844	...	...	365	1209 58 5 6	...	...	71 18 0	...	...	26 1 7
Carry forward,	215	282	80,286	44,091	30,783	155,160	5745 15 2	2418 12 10	934 4 0	9364 15 10	264 6 1	...	3730 18 2

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients Relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.			Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, &c., of Persons in Lunatic Asylums, and Transport of Patients.			Total Annual Expenditure.			Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.			Amount from Grant paid to Parish.		
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.												
Brought forward,	215	282	80 286	44 091	30 783	155160	5745 15 2	2418 12 10	934 4 0	266 3 10	9364 15 10	264 6 1	3730 18 2								
62 Newhills,	5	6	1829	730	730	3289	131 2 2	44 9 2	34 9 11	4 18 0	214 19 3	10 2 6	85 4 8								
63 Oyne,	2	5	1502	...	...	1502	104 18 9	...	...	3 7 4	108 6 1	...	41 12 0								
64 Peterculter,	2	...	388	...	...	388	27 2 0	...	...	...	27 2 0	...	11 0 0								
65 Peterhead,	13	16	7166	365	1271	8802	499 18 10	18 0 8	32 12 8	10 10 8	561 2 10	2 10 0	228 15 4								
66 Pitsligo,	2	1	730	...	365	1095	47 10 0	...	7 8 6	...	54 18 6	...	18 4 0								
67 Premnay,	2	2	730	...	...	730	51 0 0	...	...	...	51 0 0	...	20 16 0								
68 Rathen,	5	2	2316	...	...	2316	166 5 11	...	...	5 9 4	171 15 3	...	66 0 0								
69 Rayne, . . . . .	...	2	591	...	...	591	41 3 10	...	...	...	41 3 10	...	16 16 0								
70 Rhynie,	1	2	730	...	365	1095	51 0 0	...	10 16 11	...	61 16 11	...	26 4 5								
71 Skene,	2	4	1564	...	365	1929	122 0 5	...	11 16 4	3 7 0	137 3 9	4 14 0	50 8 8								
72 Slains,	4	1	396	...	730	1126	28 11 6	...	20 12 10	4 13 3	53 17 7	...	21 10 5								
73 Strathdon,	1	...	194	...	...	194	13 10 6	...	...	...	13 10 6	...	4 0 0								
74 Strichen,	2	5	1080	365	730	2175	77 0 0	16 9 11	19 2 1	4 8 8	117 0 8	42 8 8	33 18 4								
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1	1	504	...	...	504	35 1 3	...	...	0 18 4	35 19 7	3 0 0	13 0 0								
76 Tarves,	3	2	579	...	730	1309	44 3 6	...	24 9 6	13 10 1	82 3 1	...	27 6 9								
77 Tough, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 Towie,	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	16 18 0	...	16 18 0	...	8 9 0								
79 Tullynessle & Forbes, . . . . .	...	3	406	...	427	833	28 8 0	...	18 6 0	...	46 14 0	...	20 15 0								
80 Turriff,	7	7	2768	730	730	4228	197 5 2	41 14 6	13 15 1	7 13 4	280 8 1	...	101 12 7								
81 Tyne,	4	6	1734	504	673	2911	121 2 6	26 5 0	22 2 6	6 6 0	175 16 0	5 0 0	72 8 8								
82 Udney,	3	4	1667	365	...	2032	116 8 0	18 19 2	...	...	135 7 2	...	56 6 2								
Total,	271	351	107,160	47,150	38,264	192,574	7649 7	62584 11 3	1166 14 4	331 5 10	11731 18 11	332 1 3	4,655 6 2								
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	55.6	24.5	19.9	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.		
	M.	F.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.		In Private Dwellings.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
AYRSHIRE.																	
1 Ardrossan,	7	10	2463	...	2555	5018	173 11 0	...	104 18 6	...	8 12 6	287 2 0	...	18 10 0	...	110 12 9	...
2 Auchinleck,	3	3	947	...	...	947	64 0 5	...	...	...	8 1 5	72 1 10	...	...	...	26 12 0	...
3 Ayr,	10	17	6959	...	14	6973	476 13 11	...	0 10 0	...	25 2 5	502 6 4	...	23 3 8	...	193 6 3	...
4 Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	6	424	...	1095	1519	28 17 4	...	31 4 4	...	...	60 1 8	...	0 9 8	...	27 8 2	...
5 Barr, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	365	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	16 0 0	...	4 10 0	...
6 Beith,	8	10	1673	3071	1095	5839	114 12 10	110 1 6	26 10 8	...	2 7 0	253 12 0	...	30 4 0	...	118 10 4	...
7 Colmonell,	2	3	1692	...	...	1692	119 4 8	...	...	...	3 12 4	122 17 0	...	...	...	48 4 0	...
8 Coynton, . . . . .	...	1	69	...	...	69	8 0 11	...	...	...	2 14 10	10 15 9	...	...	...	1 16 0	...
9 Craigie,	1	4	1219	...	...	1219	83 12 2	...	...	...	5 11 3	89 3 5	...	21 0 8	...	30 1 8	...
10 Cumnock, New, . . . . .	...	6	1738	...	...	1738	119 4 10	...	...	...	9 7 2	128 12 0	...	...	...	49 12 0	...
11 Cumnock, Old,	4	4	1324	...	730	2254	104 14 0	...	22 3 3	...	4 2 5	130 19 8	...	...	...	54 9 7	...
12 Dally,	1	7	1095	...	...	1642	2737 76 13 6	...	54 16 0	...	...	131 9 6	...	17 17 6	...	53 17 4	...
13 Dalmeillington,	3	6	2377	...	365	2742	167 18 9	...	18 4 0	...	0 5 4	186 8 1	...	19 2 0	...	71 5 6	...
14 Dalry,	2	10	2008	1316	...	3324	138 12 4	60 15 6	...	...	11 10 1	210 17 11	...	31 11 0	...	87 15 9	...
15 Dalrymple, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Dregburn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Dundonald,	10	16	2850	3077	1460	7387	134 14 8	137 10 6	35 17 0	...	...	368 2 2	...	9 5 0	...	155 13 9	...
18 Dunlop, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	365	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	10 8 0	...
19 Fenwick, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston,	4	6	1574	...	1825	3399	107 17 8	...	70 11 9	...	2 13 10	181 3 3	...	...	...	80 1 10	...
21 Girvan,	7	6	3029	...	1095	4124	214 0 11	...	37 14 0	...	15 13 0	267 7 11	...	22 11 3	...	99 15 0	...
22 Irvine,	5	12	1983	2555	1460	5998	138 8 0	118 6 0	34 15 0	...	3 6 4	294 15 4	...	31 10 0	...	119 5 6	...
23 Kilbirnie,	7	4	772	1825	...	2597	52 14 8	65 0 0	...	...	8 14 2	126 8 10	...	14 3 6	...	58 16 8	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1	2	474	...	365	839	30 10 0	...	4 5 0	...	...	34 15 0	...	5 10 0	...	10 8 0	...
25 Kilmaronock,	18	25	5268	6587	666	12521	366 8 3	304 11 9	14 14 0	...	15 4 5	700 18 5	...	58 11 11	...	290 9 4	...
26 Kilmaurs,	1	2	730	...	365	1095	50 0 0	...	17 13 9	...	...	67 13 9	...	...	...	29 2 10	...
27 Kilwinning,	4	11	2175	1778	365	4318	147 13 8	81 11 6	9 17 0	...	1 0 7	240 2 9	...	20 9 3	...	106 7 10	...
28 Kirkmichael,	3	5	1825	...	1095	2920	125 11 3	...	37 2 7	...	...	162 13 10	...	19 15 5	...	62 16 8	...
29 Kirkoswald, . . . . .	...	3	730	...	365	1095	50 10 0	...	15 7 11	...	...	65 17 11	...	...	...	28 9 11	...

30 Larga,	1	4	1635	...	...	1655	117 16 8	....	....	....	2 7 4	120 4 0	....	47 0 0
31 Loudoun,	10	6	2937	...	2190	5137	209 1 4	....	70 4 0	....	3 0 0	282 5 4	....	107 18 0
32 Mauchline,	2	3	846	...	710	1556	55 0 0	....	15 12 0	....	....	70 12 0	18 5 0	23 5 0
33 Maybole,	6	6	2765	...	730	3495	190 1 1	....	27 6 0	....	8 13 3	226 0 4	....	92 5 0
34 Monkton,	1	4	1388	...	...	1388	95 12 5	....	....	....	5 12 5	101 4 10	3 0 0	38 8 0
35 Muirkirk,	2	3	1172	...	365	1537	85 6 0	....	6 4 0	....	....	91 10 0	....	32 19 9
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	5	8	1754	...	1095	2849	119 17 1	....	40 11 1	....	5 15 1	166 3 3	34 1 2	59 10 10
37 Ochiltree,	2	1	822	...	...	822	56 6 6	....	....	....	1 6 4	57 12 10	3 0 0	23 1 8
38 Riccarton,	2	4	1136	...	730	1866	78 0 2	....	24 0 1	....	2 2 0	104 2 3	61 2 2	21 10 0
39 St. Quivox,	14	14	5992	...	1739	7731	423 12 10	....	60 14 0	....	27 5 7	511 12 5	37 19 9	189 2 0
40 Sorn,	3	10	3293	...	577	3970	236 3 1	....	14 0 0	....	10 1 5	260 4 6	21 18 1	100 0 0
41 Stair, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	0 14 0	....	1 19 11	197 15 0	22 2 2	83 9 6
42 Stevenston,	5	6	1204	2475	35	3714	80 1 7	114 19 6	0 14 0	....	....	120 13 0	....	58 4 6
43 Stewarton,	3	4	365	1972	210	2547	25 0 0	91 3 0	4 10 0	....	....	150 2 8	3 7 10	56 12 4
44 Straiton,	3	3	1825	...	365	2190	129 1 11	....	9 4 9	....	11 16 0	25 5 0	....	10 8 0
45 Symington,	1	1	365	...	...	365	25 5 0	....	29 18 4	....	....	75 14 7	....	32 14 6
46 Tarbolton,	4	1	631	...	730	1361	45 16 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total,	169	254	74,578	24,656	26,033	125,267	5176 7 8	1083 19 3	839 3 0	207 18 5	7307 8 4	564 11 0	2,906 6 6	....
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	59.5	19.7	20.8	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANFFSHIRE.														
1 Aberlour,	4	1	468	...	1091	1559	31 14 10	....	31 7 4	....	63 2 2	2 2	....	31 17 8
2 Alva,	1	2	1095	...	...	1095	78 0 0	....	....	....	78 0 0	0 0	....	27 8 9
3 Banff,	5	8	4328	...	...	4328	296 13 4	....	....	2 14 0	299 7 4	....	....	123 0 0
4 Boharm,	1	3	1230	...	...	1230	84 7 6	....	....	1 17 5	86 4 11	....	....	35 0 0
5 Botriphnie,	1	...	365	...	...	365	25 0 0	....	....	....	25 0 0	....	....	10 8 0
6 Boyndie,	1	2	1095	...	...	1095	75 0 0	....	....	....	75 0 0	0 0	....	31 4 0
7 Cabraich, . . . . .	...	2	730	...	...	730	51 0 0	....	....	....	51 0 0	0 0	....	20 16 0
8 Cullen,	1	4	1095	...	730	1825	75 2 9	....	30 16 4	....	105 19 1	....	....	46 12 2
9 Deskford,	2	2	86	...	1095	1181	5 15 3	....	30 17 5	....	36 12 8	....	....	17 15 8
10 Fordyce,	5	11	3820	...	1686	5506	271 6 7	....	58 18 7	1 18 0	332 3 2	12 14 0	136 9 3	31 1

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.			Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.					
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Brought forward,	35	48	20,551	...	6998	27,549	1429	15	8	£ <td>s.<td>d.<td>£<td>s.<td>d.<td>£<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	s. <td>d.<td>£<td>s.<td>d.<td>£<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	d. <td>£<td>s.<td>d.<td>£<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td></td></td>	£ <td>s.<td>d.<td>£<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td></td>	s. <td>d.<td>£<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td>	d. <td>£<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td>	£ <td>s.<td>d.</td></td>	s. <td>d.</td>	d.			
15 Inverkeithny,	1	2	259	...	421	680	18	5	0	.....	.....	236	17	8	15	10	3	690	14	3
16 Keith,	3	9	2200	365	730	3295	158	16	2	.....	.....	9	6	11	1	17	0	10	15	5
17 Kirkmichael,	5	5	730	...	1095	1825	50	0	0	.....	.....	21	6	0	7	11	9	70	7	0
18 Maroch,	5	6	2165	...	1460	3625	148	9	1	.....	.....	40	6	9	2	12	0	40	19	4
19 Mordach,	4	4	1460	...	1185	2645	107	0	0	.....	.....	51	10	5	1	0	0	86	11	8
20 Ordquhill,	1	1	310	...	365	675	21	9	7	.....	.....	30	4	0	1	0	0	54	16	4
21 Rathven,	10	13	4617	...	1962	6579	318	0	6	.....	.....	10	0	0	20	17	3	145	14	5
22 Rothiemay,	3	1	952	...	365	1317	62	10	0	.....	.....	72	3	11	2	19	4	33	19	8
23 St. Fergus, . . . . .	...	2	202	474	...	676	14	10	1	23	7	7	.....	.....	1	15	10	16	15	7
Total,	62	91	33,446	839	14,581	48,866	2328	16	1	42	7	7	484	15	8	54	3	5	1,184	17	8
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	68.4	1.7	29.8	99.9
BERWICKSHIRE.																					
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	1	1	496	...	...	496	43	19	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	16	7	13	12	0
2 Ayton,	2	698	698	56	0	0	19	16	0
3 Bunce & Preston,
4 Channellkirk,	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	15	0	0	.....	.....	15	0	0	7	10	0
5 Chirnside,	1	1	730	730	56	0	0	20	16	0
6 Cockburnspath,
7 Coldingham,	2	6	2843	...	786	2843	218	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	0	220	0	0
8 Coldstream,	2	3	1039	...	...	1825	80	11	2	.....	.....	28	19	6	4	15	6	114	6	2
9 Cranshaws,
10 Dunse,	6	4	2333	...	1095	3428	182	13	6	.....	.....	28	12	0	2	6	7	213	12	1
11 Earlstoun,	2	3	1265	...	365	1630	100	14	9	.....	.....	14	0	0	.....	.....	.....	114	14	9
12 Eccles,	1	2	1095	...	...	1095	84	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	0	0

13 Edrom, . . .	1	365	...	...	365	28 0 0	...	...	28 0 0	...	...	10 8 0
14 Eyemouth, . . .	1	365	...	...	365	32 0 0	...	...	46 17 4	...	...	10 8 0
15 Fogo, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulton, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Gordon, . . .	2	1095	...	...	1095	84 0 0	...	...	84 0 0	...	...	31 4 0
18 Greenlaw, . . .	3	394	...	913	1307	23 6 8	...	34 14 11	58 1 7	...	...	27 19 0
19 Hume, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Huiton, . . .	1	426	...	...	426	32 2 5	...	...	37 13 8	...	...	11 0 0
21 Ladykirk, . . .	1	274	...	91	365	21 0 0	...	...	30 11 6	...	8 0 0	8 10 9
22 Langton, . . .	3	730	...	730	1460	56 0 0	...	20 16 0	77 1 10	...	...	31 4 0
23 Lauder, . . .	4	2227	...	1460	3687	169 6 9	...	55 11 11	228 2 2	...	30 0 0	80 15 11
24 Legerwood, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Longformacus, . . .	1	365	...	...	365	28 0 0	...	...	28 0 0	...	...	10 8 0
26 Merton, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mordington, . . .	1	287	...	...	287	22 1 7	...	5 10 6	27 12 1	...	...	8 0 0
28 Nenthorn, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Polwarth, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . . .	2	365	...	730	1095	28 0 0	...	28 5 0	56 5 0	...	...	24 3 9
31 Westruther, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Whitsome, . . .	3	1095	...	407	1502	84 0 0	...	14 4 0	101 4 6	...	11 0 0	38 6 0
Total,	36	18,487	...	6942	25,429	1429 17 5	...	243 8 4	1722 4 10	...	76 0 0	628 6 5
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	72.7	...	27.3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BUTESHIRE.												
1 Cumbrass, . . .	2	603	...	...	603	40 19 2	...	...	43 10 1	...	...	17 4 0
2 Kilbride, . . .	3	1566	...	1767	3336	105 18 6	...	79 7 4	197 17 3	...	24 14 0	69 5 1
3 Kilmore, . . .	7	2951	...	2198	5149	197 7 10	...	66 11 3	276 3 4	...	5 0 0	116 11 0
4 Kingarth, . . .	2	730	...	365	1095	47 18 3	...	8 2 6	71 3 4	...	...	24 13 3
5 North Bute, . . .	3	1095	...	1095	2190	73 19 1	...	30 12 0	106 14 7	...	...	45 19 4
6 Rothesay, . . .	6	6913	...	730	7643	480 6 3	...	28 8 8	511 1 5	...	...	208 14 6
Total,	23	13,858	3	6155	20,016	946 9 1	...	0 4 6	1206 10 0	...	29 14 0	482 7 2
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	69.2	...	30.8	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.			Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.	
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.						
CAITHNESS.															
1 Bower, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Canisby,	3	3	1095	...	779	1874	81 0 0	...	18 4 0	...	99 4 0	6 0 0	...	39 19 6	...
3 Dunnet, . . . . .	...	3	365	...	730	1095	27 0 0	...	17 5 7	...	45 18 1	...	...	19 0 9	...
4 Halkirk, . . . . .	...	4	1287	...	1105	2392	97 10 9	...	38 0 7	...	149 2 10	...	...	53 0 10	...
5 Latheron,	14	15	3641	...	6205	9846	272 1 6	...	168 7 3	...	463 8 4	...	...	188 16 7	...
6 Olrick,	3	1	1460	...	...	1460	108 0 0	...	...	...	108 0 0	...	...	41 12 0	...
7 Reay,	5	4	1038	...	2190	3228	77 1 6	...	35 9 6	...	129 4 3	...	...	51 7 9	...
8 Thurso, . . . . .	...	8	2904	...	1095	3999	217 7 4	...	33 4 0	...	255 2 4	10 0 0	...	86 8 7	...
9 Wattan, . . . . .	...	2	1095	...	365	1460	81 0 0	...	12 5 6	...	93 5 6	...	...	37 6 9	...
10 Wick,	13	19	5660	...	4872	10,532	418 9 3	...	141 7 7	...	570 17 5	...	...	231 17 7	...
Total,	51	55	18,545	...	17,341	35,886	1379 10 4	...	464 4 0	...	1914 2 9	16 0 0	...	749 10 4	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	51.7	...	48.3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLACKMANNAN.															
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	9	15	4498	758	2225	7481	323 0 9	43 13 0	81 13 0	11 8 7	459 15 4	5 1 4	...	189 3 6	...
2 Clackmannan,	2	12	2714	365	1203	4292	212 8 7	20 17 3	30 11 0	13 3 7	277 0 5	14 0 0	...	98 15 6	...
3 Dollar,	2	4	1315	...	730	2045	99 8 7	...	26 13 2	3 6 1	129 7 10	...	...	50 12 4	...
4 Logie,	3	3	1825	...	365	2190	130 0 0	...	13 8 4	...	143 8 4	...	...	58 10 0	...
5 Tillicoultry,	3	3	1825	...	365	2190	130 0 0	...	10 12 0	0 9 7	141 1 7	...	...	57 10 9	...
Total,	19	37	12,177	1123	4888	18,188	894 17 11	64 10 3	162 17 6	28 7 10	1150 13 6	19 1 4	...	454 12 1	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	66.9	6.2	26.9	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- 1 Arrochar,
- 2 Bonhill,
- 3 Cardross,
- 4 Cumbernauld,
- 5 Dumbarton,
- 6 Kilmaronock,
- 7 Kilpatrick, New,
- 8 Kilpatrick, Old,
- 9 Kirkintilloch,
- 10 Luss,
- 11 Roseneath,
- 12 Row,

[illegible]

- 1 Annan, .
- 2 Applegarth, .
- 3 Caerlaverock, .
- 4 Canonbie, .
- 5 Closeburn, .
- 6 Cumminertrees, .
- 7 Dalton, .
- 8 Dornock, .
- 9 Dryfesdale, .
- 10 Dumfries, .
- 11 Dunscore, .
- 12 Durrisdier, .

DUMFRIES.														
1	Annan, . . .	14	13	6974	...	10955	80659	419 17 0	....	41 12 0	7 1 8	468 10 8	5 17 7	213 4 0
2	Applegarth, . . .	1	1	387	...	...	387	23 7 0	....	....	4 5 6	27 12 6	.....	11 0 0
3	Caerlaverock, . . .	...	...	365	...	...	365	22 0 0	....	....	....	22 0 0	.....	10 8 0
4	Canobie, . . .	2	2	1095	...	365	1460	66 0 0	....	20 7 4	....	86 7 4	9 2 0	36 14 4
5	Closeburn, . . .	1	1	428	...	...	428	27 10 0	....	....	2 7 10	29 17 10	.....	12 4 0
6	Cummetrees, . . .	1	2	46	...	730	776	4 6 6	....	20 9 10	....	24 16 4	.....	11 7 8
7	Dalton, . . .	...	...	365	...	...	365	22 0 0	....	....	....	22 0 0	.....	10 8 0
8	Dornock, . . .	3	1	410	...	730	1140	24 14 2	....	25 2 3	0 19 6	50 15 11	.....	22 15 6
9	Dryfesdale, . . .	6	2	2189	...	273	2462	132 0 0	....	11 14 0	4 3 7	147 17 7	.....	65 19 0
10	Dumfries, . . .	21	21	11,075	...	1095	12,170	679 15 2	....	33 0 0	15 13 1	728 8 3	49 19 7	320 6 2
11	Dunscore, . . .	2	3	846	...	730	1576	51 17 0	....	23 5 6	....	75 2 6	.....	35 6 3
12	Durrisdeer, . . .	2	2	615	...	365	980	38 0 8	....	11 8 0	3 0 0	52 8 8	.....	20 16 4
13	Eskdalemuir, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	365	22 0 0	....	....	....	22 0 0	.....	....
14	Ewes, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	...	.....	....
15	Glencarn, . . .	2	2	1263	...	...	1263	74 4 11	....	....	4 8 8	78 13 7	.....	34 4 0
16	Gratney, . . .	4	1	1032	...	...	1032	62 3 6	....	....	....	62 3 6	.....	20 8 0
17	Halt-Morton, . . .	1	...	365	...	...	365	22 10 0	....	....	....	22 10 0	.....	10 8 0
18	Hoddam, . . .	1	1	1095	...	...	1095	66 0 0	....	....	....	66 0 0	.....	31 4 0
19	Holywood, . . .	1	...	365	...	...	365	22 0 0	....	....	....	22 0 0	.....	10 0 0
20	Hutton, . . .	1	...	365	...	...	365	22 0 0	....	....	....	22 0 0	.....	10 8 0
63	56	29,645	...	5383	35,028	1802	5 11	....	186 18 11	41 19 10	2031 4 8	64 19 2	887 1 3	
Carry forward,														

Carry forward,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients Relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.			Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of Expenditure contributed by Relatives.		Amount from Grant paid to Parish.	
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	63	56	29,645	...	5383	35,028	1802	5 11	186 18 11	41 19 10	2081 4 8	64 19 2	887 1 3				
21 Johnston, . . .	1	2	448	...	213	661	27 10 0	...	4 13 0	6 16 11	38 19 11	.....	14 17 0				
22 Keir, . . .	...	2	365	...	365	730	22 0 0	...	18 4 1	.....	40 4 1	.....	17 13 0				
23 Kirkconnell, . . .	...	1	...	...	365	365	.....	...	11 1 1	.....	11 1 1	.....	.....		
24 Kirkmahoe, . . .	1	2	730	...	365	1095	44 0 0	...	16 0 0	.....	60 0 0	.....	28 16 0				
25 Kirkmichael, . . .	...	1	1015	...	365	1380	77 0 0	...	19 10 0	.....	96 10 0	.....	38 11 0				
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming, . . .	...	2	701	...	...	701	42 4 0	...	.....	3 3 6	45 7 6	2 0 0	18 14 0				
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta, . . .	...	...	...	...	365	2555	123 0 0	...	7 16 0	.....	130 16 0	.....	69 18 0				
28 Langholm, . . .	5	2	2190	...	365	1758	83 18 11	...	11 19 0	0 16 6	96 14 5	.....	45 15 6				
29 Lochmaben, . . .	...	3	1393	...	365	14	5 10 0	...	.....	1 11 10	7 1 10	.....	0 4 0				
30 Middlebie, . . .	...	1	1825	...	1095	2920	115 3 10	...	33 7 0	4 9 7	153 0 5	.....	68 13 5				
31 Moffat, . . .	...	4	1539	...	848	2387	93 10 0	...	33 7 6	5 3 0	132 0 6	3 4 0	56 19 9				
32 Morton, . . .	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 Mousewaid, . . .	...	...	365	...	...	365	22 0 0	...	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....	10 8 0				
34 Peppont, . . .	...	1	730	...	...	730	44 0 0	...	17 5 7	.....	44 0 0	.....	20 16 0				
35 Ruthwell, . . .	1	1	...	...	365	365	.....	...	.....	.....	17 5 7	.....	8 12 9				
36 St. Mungo, . . .	...	4	2293	...	...	2293	137 10 0	...	.....	.....	137 10 0	.....	59 14 0				
37 Sanquhar, . . .	...	3	611	...	...	611	38 16 6	...	.....	2 5 4	41 1 10	.....	17 8 0				
38 Tinwald, . . .	2	...	534	...	196	730	32 3 0	...	7 0 0	.....	39 3 0	.....	18 14 0				
39 Torthorwald, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Tundergarth, . . .	...	...	365	...	...	365	22 0 0	...	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....	10 8 0				
41 Tynron, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Wamphray, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	66 0 0	.....	31 4 0				
43 Westerkirk, . . .	1	2	1095	...	...	1095	66 0 0	...	.....	.....	66 0 0	.....	.....		
Total,	90	93	45,858	...	10,290	56,148	2798 12 2	...	367 2 2	66 6 6	3232 0 10	77 9 4	1,424 7 8				
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	81.7	...	18.3	100.0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EDINBURGH.					
1	Borthwick,	1103	...	...	...
2	Caldar, Mid.,	365	1095	...	...
3	Caldar, West,	2958	...	...	...
4	Carrington,	...	...	...	...
5	Cockpen,	2265	1095	...	...
6	Colinton,	2196	...	...	...
7	Corstorphine,	449	365	...	...
8	Cramond,	1460	...	...	...
9	Cranston,	847	...	...	...
10	Crichton,	730	...	...	...
11	Currie,	1152	...	...	...
12	Dalketh,	3452	...	...	...
13	Duddingstone,	2790	...	...	...
14	Edinburgh,	537	...	...	...
15	Fala and Soutra,	50,437	13,590	...	...
16	Glencorse,	365	...	...	...
17	Heriot,	275	...	...	...
18	Inveresk,	6867	1095	...	...
19	Kirknewton,	1831	...	...	...
20	Lasswade,	2813	...	...	...
21	Leith, North,	8614	...	...	...
22	Leith, South,	15,464	7033	...	...
23	Liberton,	3749	...	...	...
24	Newbattle,	1491	...	...	...
25	Newton,	751	...	...	...
26	Penicuik,	2780	...	...	...
27	Ratho,	2920	...	...	...
28	St. Cuthbert's and Can- ongate Combination,	80,946	5106	...	...
29	Stov,	1135	1095	...	...
30	Temple,	730	...	...	...
Total,		200,955	31,616	22,255	8.7
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,		78.8	12.4	99.9	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.		
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.								
ELGIN.																	
1 Alves,	1	2	161	...	730	891	£ 11 4 8	£ ..	£ s. d. 14 6 0	£ s. d. 1 14 0	£ s. d. 27 12 8	£ s. d. 8 6 1	£ s. d. 8 7 0	£ s. d. 31 4 0			
2 Bellie,	1	3	1110	...	...	1110	75 0 0	...	...	2 12 8	77 12 8	...	...	...
3 Birnie, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1460	...	74 17 0	...	54 12 7	0 7 6	129 17 1	11 13 9	46 19 4	...		
4 Cromdale,	5	2	939	...	...	2399	25 0 0	...	28 16 2	6 0 6	97 6 8	14 15 3	10 8 0	...		
5 Dallas, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	1055	2021	62 10 0	...	12 9 10	8 0 9	96 4 2	...	37 14 0	...		
6 Drany,	3	4	966	...	365	1436	75 18 7	...	12 3 6	...	37 3 6	...	16 8 9	...			
7 Duffus,	3	2	1071	...	365	730	25 0 0	...	12 4 0	3 7 7	65 11 7	...	26 18 0	...			
8 Dyke and Moy, . . . . .	...	3	365	...	498	1228	50 0 0	...	151 12 0	52 10 2	604 17 3	8 8 0	236 7 5	...		
9 Edinkillie,	1	3	730	...	4057	9908	400 15 1	...	37 14 5	14 0 4	288 14 4	25 0 0	106 4 2	...			
10 Elgin,	16	18	5851	...	998	4484	236 19 7	...	4 0 0	...	44 17 0	...	18 4 0	...			
11 Forbes,	3	13	3436	...	143	737	40 17 0	...	8 7 6	...	133 2 6	10 0 0	43 11 3	...			
12 Kinloss,	2	1	594	...	365	365	...	...	...	8 13 8	38 0 0	7 0 0	15 10 0	...		
13 Knockando,	1	2	1754	...	...	1754	124 8 10	...	13 0 0	...	53 13 1	...	21 1 9	...		
14 New Spynie,	4	2	365	...	365	730	25 0 0	...	1 3 1	2 10 0	25 0 0	...	12 6 0	...			
15 Rafford,	1	1	730	...	18	748	50 0 0	...	...	...	67 16 1	...	28 6 4	...		
16 Rothes,	2	1	365	...	...	365	25 0 0	...	28 12 10	5 0 6	143 18 8	...	61 19 0	...		
17 St. Andrews-Lhanbri- de,	1	...	365	...	...	1593	34 2 9	...	55 2 7	3 16 6	...	...	...	...
18 Speymouth,	1	4	498	...	1095	1838	34 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Speymouth,	1	4	498	...	1483	2716	84 19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Urquhart,	6	5	1233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	51	64	20,583	...	12,997	33,580	1421 8 1	...	434 4 6	108 14 2	1964 6 9	85 3 1	761 13 8	...			
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	61.3	...	38.7	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients Relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for Lunatics, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foreign Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.		
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.							
Brought forward,	109	119	49,907	22,340	72,247	3591	7	3	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
39 Kilmany,	1	365	..	365	26	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	0
40 Kilmenny,	2	730	730	1460	52	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	84	3	8
41 Kinghorn,	3	797	365	1162	57	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	78	5	8
42 Kinglassie,	2	1460	365	1825	104	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	114	6	9
43 Kingsbarns,
44 Kirkcaldy,	5	2843	1824	4667	200	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	303	18	11
45 Largo,	3	2390	365	2995	166	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	183	8	2
46 Leslie,	1	1795	365	2160	129	17	0	..	..	..	..	..	147	10	3
47 Leuchars,	1	384	..	384	27	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	9
48 Logie,
49 Markinch,	5	2371	..	2371	169	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Monimail,	6	1170	43	1213	87	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	3
51 Monzie,
52 Newburgh,	4	1870	1095	2965	133	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	29	6	1
53 Newburn,
54 Pittenweem,	1	365	..	365	26	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	26	0	0
55 St. Andrews,	3	1400	1825	3225	110	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	195	14	1
56 St. Leonards,	1	..	236	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	4
57 St. Monance,	1	365	..	365	26	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	26	0	0
58 Saline,	1	589	..	589	42	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	44	7	7
59 Scoonie,	3	1984	365	1984	141	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	2
60 Strathmiglo,	2	810	..	1175	67	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	145	16	2
61 Torryburn,	2	365	..	365	26	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	82	12	0
62 Wemyss,	5	2244	1768	4012	230	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	26	0	0
Total,	151	189	74,144	31,686	105830	5413	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	230	17	5
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.	70.1	29.9	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.99	19	2
	253	8	4

												

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.		Amount from Grant paid to Parish.			
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Poorhouses.		In Private Dwellings.		In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
			In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.															
Brought forward,	241	306	102,812	53,274	15,701	171,787	7087	15 0	3161	5 1	548	15 6	10923	9 8	495	5 11	4,409	6 10		
37 Lundie and Fovils-Easter,	1	1	...	365	365	730	...	...	23	13 10	15 17 10	...	39 11 8	...	...	...	17	12 6	
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	4	2	1601	...	365	1966	110 0	6	...	...	11 19 4	...	131 13 10	...	10 0 0	...	48	15 8	
39 Marytown,	1	...	137	...	...	137	9 2 6	...	...	...	...	1 17 4	10 19 10	...	...	...	3	8 0	
40 Menmuir,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monieith,	6	4	2476	...	365	2841	168 12 2	2	...	...	13 0 0	...	187 3 9	...	...	...	77	2 0	
42 Monikie,	...	1	365	...	...	365	25 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 7 0	...	...	...	10	8 0	
43 Monkrose,	26	31	14,582	365	2172	17,119	868 3 0	18 17 0	...	...	63 2 2	8 19 10	959 2 0	14 12 0	...	430	0 4		
44 Murroes,	...	3	1095	...	...	1095	74 7 0	...	...	...	...	0 2 4	74 9 4	13 0 0	...	28	11 0		
45 Newtyle,	...	2	730	...	...	730	49 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	49 17 0	...	...	20	16 0		
46 Oathlaw,	1	...	365	...	...	365	24 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 10 0	...	...	10	8 0		
47 Panbride,	4	1	1460	...	365	1825	98 0 0	...	...	...	10 8 0	...	108 8 0	...	...	46	16 0		
48 Rescobie,	1	2	96	...	864	960 6 17 1	...	...	...	...	31 5 0	4 1 5	42 3 6	4 0 0	...	11	15 0		
49 Ruthven.	...	2	365	...	365	730	24 10 0	...	...	...	6 10 0	8 0 4	39 0 4	...	...	10	8 0		
50 St. Vigeans,	13	21	9885	...	730	10,615	666 10 10	...	...	...	16 18 0	22 2 8	705 11 6	16 5 0	...	309	18 6		
51 Stracathro,	...	2	1031	...	...	1031	69 5 6	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	70 9 6	...	...	29	8 0		
52 Tannadice,	1	2	1095	...	...	1095	74 0 10	...	...	...	...	3 6 10	77 7 8	10 0 0	...	27	17 0		
53 Tealing,	...	1	365	...	...	365	24 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 10 0	...	...	10	8 0		
Total,	301	381	138,460	54,004	21,292	213,756	381 8 5	3203 15 11	717 15 10	...	...	...	13,484 0 7	563 2 11	...	5,502	18 10		
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	64.8	25.3	9.9	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HADDINGTON.																				
1 Aberlady,	1	...	78	...	...	78	8 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	8 10 2	...	...	2	4 0		
2 Athelstaneford,	...	2	365	...	365	730	25 0 0	...	...	...	13 0 0	2 12 0	40 12 0	...	...	16	18 0		
3 Bolton,	...	1	365	...	...	365	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	10	8 0		
4 Dirleton,	2	3	1684	...	...	1684	119 4 7	...	...	...	...	1 11 6	120 16 1	...	...	48	4 0		

	6	9	4601	...	365	496314 5 6	...	14 4 11	8 17 6	337 7 11	19 3 2	129 17 11
5 Dunbar, . . .	...	...	1317	...	...	...	19 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
6 Garvald, . . .	1	4	4000	359	...	1676 89 18 10	...	...	2 18 0	112 6 10	...	47 1 9
7 Glasmuir, . . .	10	4	...	...	730	4730 273 15 0	...	28 18 0	7 6 3	309 19 3	20 3 0	123 10 9
8 Haddington, . . .	...	3	689	365	...	1054 52 8 7	19 14 0	...	5 11 2	77 13 9	20 0 0	20 3 0
9 Humber, . . .	...	2	132	...	...	132 11 4 0	...	...	1 6 3	12 10 3	...	3 12 0
10 Innerwick, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Moreham, . . .	...	...	1095	...	730	1825 75 0 0	...	24 13 10	...	99 13 10	...	42 5 0
12 North Berwick, . . .	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	13 0 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	...	6 10 0
13 Oldhamstocks, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Ormiston, . . .	...	...	658	...	72	730 68 15 0	...	0 10 0	...	69 5 0	...	18 4 0
15 Pencaitland, . . .	2	...	2920	...	730	3650 201 9 2	...	20 4 0	2 13 6	224 6 8	8 0 0	90 8 2
16 Prestonkirk, . . .	2	8	1886	365	...	2251 135 8 0	7 0 11	...	5 12 6	148 1 5	...	62 16 7
17 Prestonpans, . . .	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Saxon, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Spott, . . .	...	3	512	...	948	1460 35 1 11	...	36 5 0	4 8 6	75 15 5	5 4 0	32 11 5
20 Stenton, . . .	5	12	4398	743	730	5871 305 18 0	39 11 10	16 18 0	8 6 2	370 14 0	2 0 0	150 1 5
21 Tranent, . . .	4	...	1221	...	809	2030 83 3 3	...	22 2 3	4 4 7	109 10 1	12 10 0	41 10 1
22 Whitekirk, . . .	...	2	120	...	365	485 9 6 7	...	11 2 0	...	20 8 7	...	8 19 0
23 Whittingham, . . .	...	2	646	...	...	646 52 17 7	...	...	5 6 9	58 4 4	...	18 4 0
24 Yester, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	39	69	26,687	1832	6209	34,728 1886 6 2	85 16 9	200 18 0	61 14 8	2234 15 7	87 0 2	873 9 1
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	76.8	5.3	17.9	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
INVERNESS-SHIRE.												
1 Abernethy, . . .	2	1	365	...	730	1095 25 0 0	...	24 13 10	...	49 13 10	...	22 11 10
2 Alvie, . . .	3	3	915	...	259	1174 69 19 11	...	8 19 6	4 7 11	83 7 4	...	26 0 3
3 Ardersier, . . .	1	2	365	...	730	1095 28 0 0	...	23 4 1	...	51 4 1	...	21 11 9
4 Barra, . . .	1	3	872	...	365	1237 69 0 0	...	10 0 0	30 0 0	109 0 0	...	26 4 0
5 Beleskine & Abertarf, . . .	7	2	1536	...	1460	2996 119 13 0	...	50 18 5	...	170 11 5	...	68 5 2
6 Bracadale, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Croy, . . .	...	5	761	...	730	1491 58 5 6	...	24 14 3	...	82 19 9	...	33 19 1
8 Daviot, . . .	2	3	1207	...	365	1572 93 1 0	...	11 11 0	3 6 0	107 18 0	...	40 3 6
9 Dores, . . .	1	2	...	...	1095	1095	...	39 10 9	...	39 10 9	...	16 5 0
10 Durinish, . . .	5	5	1354	...	1696	3650 150 10 0	...	28 13 6	8 18 1	188 1 7	...	62 11 1
11 Duthill, . . .	3	5	730	...	2190	2920 56 0 0	...	82 9 1	...	138 9 1	...	54 14 11
12 Glenelg, . . .	6	...	1172	...	1011	2183 90 12 4	...	35 5 8	12 15 6	138 13 6	...	51 2 11
13 Harris, . . .	4	...	365	...	1095	1460 28 0 0	...	30 8 0	...	58 8 0	...	25 12 0
14 Inverness, . . .	37	42	21,589	...	3555	25,144 1648 15 9	...	137 1 2	28 11 3	1814 8 2	93 17 9	646 3 7
Carry forward,	72	73	31,831	...	15,281	47,112 2436 17 6	...	507 9 3	87 18 9	3032 5 6	93 17 9	1095 5 1

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Brought forward,	72	73	31,831	...	15,281	47,112	2436 17 6	.....	507 9 3	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	3032 5 6	93 17	1095 5 1
15 Kilmalie,	7	11	3583	...	2920	6503	256 12 4	.....	85 1 9	17 2 5	358 16 6	44 7 1	144 10 8	16 8 0
16 Kilmoravag,	1	3	577	...	...	577	44 7 1	.....	...	...	65 3 0	147 0 0	27 15 9	27 15 9
17 Kilmorack,	3	2	492	...	1030	1522	37 11 6	.....	27 11 6	...	132 19 6	94 1 6	50 9 0	50 9 0
18 Kilmuir,	5	4	1460	...	1825	3285	112 0 0	.....	35 0 0	...	175 8 2	84 2 0	34 11 0	34 11 0
19 Kiltarity,	4	2	1625	...	365	1990	124 9 6	.....	8 10 0	...	0 2 0	56 0 0	55 14 1	55 14 1
20 Kingussie,	2	2	1064	...	365	1429	81 17 0	.....	4 4 0	...	8 0 6	31 4 0	20 16 0	20 16 0
21 Kirkhill,	2	5	2190	...	365	2555	168 0 0	.....	7 8 2	...	...	39 14 9	13 12 0	13 12 0
22 Laggan,	2	1	1095	...	...	1095	84 0 0	.....	...	...	...	67 16 0	19 19 6	19 19 6
23 Moy & Dalrossie,	1	1	730	...	...	730	56 0 0	.....	...	...	3 2 6	5 12 8	92 13 7	92 13 7
24 Petty,	1	1	481	...	...	481	36 12 3	.....	...	...	...	56 0 0	20 16 0	20 16 0
25 Portree,	6	5	2379	...	1256	3635	181 14 2	.....	23 14 3	...	...	205 8 5	14 0 0	14 0 0
26 Sleat,	2	2	730	...	730	1460	56 0 0	.....	7 3 0	...	4 13 0	67 16 0	...	...
27 Small Isles,	...	1	...	...	365	365	...	.....	5 12 8	...	...	5 12 8	...	...
28 Snizort,	11	...	2920	...	1095	4015	224 0 0	.....	18 19 3	...	...	242 19 3	...	...
29 Strath,	...	...	730	...	...	730	56 0 0	.....	...	...	...	56 0 0	...	...
30 Uist, North,	5	6	1277	...	1965	3242	95 13 2	.....	43 11 0	...	11 16 6	151 0 8	...	...
31 Uist, South,	5	5	1460	...	2190	3650	112 0 0	.....	44 8 4	...	...	156 8 4	...	...
32 Urquhart,	3	9	1785	...	1825	3610	109 5 4	.....	56 7 2	...	5 19 0	171 11 6	9 4 0	9 4 0
Total,	134	133	56,409	...	31,577	87,986	4272 19 10	.....	875 0 4	138 14 8	5286 14 10	145 1 9	1,941 1 1	1,941 1 1
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	64.1	...	35.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KINCARDINE.															
1 Arbutnot,	1	1	365	...	96	461	27 0 0	.....	1 16 0	...	28 16 0	...	...	11 6 0
2 Banchory-Devenick,	2	8	2555	365	365	3265	179 19 5	16 10 5	13 19 9	1 4 8	211 14 3	9 17 0	84 11 4	84 11 4	
3 Banchory-Ternan,	3	4	1560	...	561	2121	119 19 0	.....	16 13 2	5 9 7	142 1 9	13 4 1	51 9 11	51 9 11

4 Benholm, .	3	2	980	...	365	1345	66	8	5	.....	7	16	0	.....	1	0	11	.....	74	4	5	.....	31	14	0
5 Bervie, .	2	...	535	...	...	535	40	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	18	5	.....	15	4	0
6 Dunottar, .	1	2	365	730	...	1095	27	0	0	33	0	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	0	10	.....	26	18	4
7 Durris, .	2	1	365	730	...	1095	27	0	0	33	0	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	0	10	.....	26	18	4
8 Fettercairn, .	2	2	1257	...	...	1257	102	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	11	0	.....	35	16	0
9 Fetteresso, .	8	7	1957	2695	...	4652	144	17	3	122	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	16	9	.....	116	16	0
10 Fordoun, .	2	...	160	...	365	525	5	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16	7	.....	7	12	3
11 Garvock, .	...	1	365	...	...	365	24	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	10	4	.....	10	8	0
12 Glenbervie, .	...	1	365	...	...	365	24	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	10	0	.....	11	0	9
13 Kinneff & Catterline, .	...	3	67	...	365	797	5	0	0	16	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	18	1	.....	63	2	3
14 Laurencekirk, .	5	3	1530	730	612	2872	110	10	3	16	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	0	6	.....	8	5	2
15 Maryculter, .	...	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	17	11	.....	49	6	9
16 Marykirk, .	4	7	880	...	1757	2637	58	17	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	8	6	.....	23	18	0
17 Nigg, .	4	1	728	...	241	969	48	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	3	10	.....	59	1	3
18 St. Cyrus, .	2	6	1497	...	1078	2575	99	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	6	8	.....	35	19	4
19 Strachan, .	1	3	730	...	730	1460	54	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	6	8	.....	35	19	4
Total, .	44	51	16,241	5980	6535	28,756	1165	18	10	265	16	9	185	2	5	29	11	1	1646	9	1	55	10	10	677	1	5
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	56.5	20.8	22.7	100.0	
KINROSS.																											
1 Cleish, .	1	...	365	...	...	365	26	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....	9	10	0
2 Kinross, .	6	5	3650	...	365	4015	254	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	2	0	.....	32	15	5
3 Orwell, .	6	4	1191	...	2190	3381	91	10	0	.....	.....	.....	104	0	10	2	9	11	198	0	9	.....	24	12	0
4 Portnoak, .	2	5	1188	...	1095	2283	84	10	0	.....	.....	.....	23	9	9	0	19	10	108	19	7	.....	6	13	5
Total, .	15	14	6394	...	3650	10044	456	0	0	.....	.....	.....	136	12	7	3	9	9	596	2	4	.....	71	0	10
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	63.7	...	36.3	100.0	
KIRKCOUBRIGHT.																											
1 Anwoth, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
2 Balmacellan, .	3	...	193	...	730	923	11	13	7	.....	.....	.....	5	4	0	5	18	0	22	15	7	.....	7	16	0
3 Balmaghie, .	1	1	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	19	19	11	.....	.....	.....	19	19	11	.....	9	19	11
4 Borge, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Carry forward, .	4	1	193	...	1460	1653	11	13	7	.....	.....	.....	25	3	11	5	18	0	42	15	6	.....	17	15	11

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Poorhouses.		In Private Dwellings.		Total.					
			In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.								
Brought forward,	4	1	193	1460	1653	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5 Buttle,	3	3	1156	365	1521	75 9 11	25 3 11	5 18 0	42 15 6	17 15 11	34 6 0	7 0 0	4 16 0	
6 Carsphairn,	2	1	269	...	269	16 1 1	2 12 0	8 7 5	86 9 4	34 6 0	7 0 0	4 16 0	...	
7 Colvend, . . . . .	...	1	28	...	28	6 8 1	...	21 9 10	37 10 11	7 0 0	4 16 0	...	...
8 Crossmichael, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	8 16 1	...	...	...	...
9 Dalry,	3	1	1354	...	1354	81 13 1	...	...	81 13 1	38 8 0	...	...	...
10 Girthon,	2	2	1095	365	1460	66 0 0	7 19 0	...	73 19 0	33 19 6	...	...	...
11 Kells,	2	1	87	438	525	5 10 0	18 3 1	2 0 10	25 13 11	11 8 0	...	...	...
12 Kelton,	2	7	2156	1095	3251	129 17 10	36 11 7	1 9 0	167 18 5	77 9 9	...	...	...
13 Kirkbean, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	365	22 0 0	...	...	22 0 0	10 8 0	...	...	...
14 Kirkcubright, . . .	7	4	3501	239	3740	209 14 10	6 0 0	6 1 6	221 16 4	99 16 0	...	...	...
15 Kirkgunzeon, . . .	1	1	365	365	730	22 0 0	9 12 11	2 0 0	33 12 11	14 11 11	...	...	...
16 Kirkmabreck, . . .	1	3	730	365	1460	44 0 0	13 15 6	...	73 7 6	36 2 11	...	...	...
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham, .	3	3	1460	372	1832	88 0 0	10 13 0	1 1 0	99 14 0	46 16 0	...	...	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Jongray, .	1	1	365	365	730	22 0 0	...	...	31 3 6	14 19 9	...	...	...
19 Lochruton, . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Minnigaff, . . . .	...	3	1460	365	1825	88 0 0	10 13 0	...	98 13 0	46 18 6	...	...	...
21 New Abbey, . . . .	...	2	730	...	730	44 0 0	...	...	44 0 0	20 12 0	...	...	...
22 Parton, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick, . . . . .	...	3	1109	1095	2204	66 16 11	26 17 6	3 9 0	97 3 5	38 6 9	...	...	...
24 Terregles, . . . .	...	2	603	...	603	36 6 8	...	1 7 0	37 13 8	17 0 0	...	...	...
25 Tongland, . . . . .	...	3	1003	365	1368	60 10 0	14 7 1	...	74 17 1	30 19 6	...	...	...
26 Troqueer, . . . . .	...	9	4727	...	365	5092 291 1	10 1 2	7 8 6	308 10 9	135 4 1	...	...	...
27 Twynholm, . . . .	...	4	1082	730	1812	64 7 6	26 1 10	3 3 0	93 12 4	42 11 11	...	...	...
28 Urr, . . . . .	...	2	730	730	1460	44 0 0	27 9 4	...	71 9 4	34 10 8	...	...	...
Total,	55	52	24,568	9079	34,012	1495 10 7	255 4 5	66 3 1	1832 10 1	15 2 9	810 1 2	...	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	72.2	26.7	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LANARK.		Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	
1	Avondale, . . .	9	8
2	Barony, . . .	188	210
3	Biggar, . . .	...	...
4	Blantyre, . . .	...	...
5	Bothwell, . . .	16	7
6	Cadder, . . .	9	4
7	Cambuslang, . . .	4	4
8	Cambusnethan, . . .	9	4
9	Carlisle, . . .	6	2
10	Carmichael, . . .	...	...
11	Carmunnock, . . .	1	...
12	Carnewath, . . .	3	1
13	Carstairs, . . .	1	1
14	Covington, . . .	...	...
15	Crawford, . . .	2	1
16	Crawfordjohn, . . .	2	2
17	Culter, . . .	1	1
18	Dalsenf, . . .	4	1
19	Dalziel, . . .	...	...
20	Dolphington, . . .	...	...
21	Douglas, . . .	1	2
22	Dunsyre, . . .	...	...
23	Glasgow, . . .	241	247
24	Glasford, . . .	3	2
25	Govan, . . .	118	128
26	Hamilton, . . .	15	13
27	Kilbride, East, . . .	4	1
28	Lanark, . . .	8	4
29	Lesmahagow, . . .	7	8
30	Liberton, . . .	...	...
31	Monkland, New, . . .	25	29
32	Monkland, Old, . . .	26	22
33	Pittenain, . . .	...	...
34	Rutherglen, . . .	12	14
35	Shotts, . . .	7	6
36	Stonehouse, . . .	4	1
37	Symington, . . .	1	...
38	Walston, . . .	...	...
39	Wandell & Lamington, . . .	...	...
40	Wiston and Robertson, . . .	1	...
Total,		732	736
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,		...	...

ORKNEY.																					
1 Birsay and Harray, .	1095	2	3	730	1925	81	0	0	....	14	0	0	....	0 18 0	95	0	0	27	0	0	27 16 0
2 Cross & Burness, .	330	1	1	365	695	21	16	10	....	9	11	1	....	0 18 0	32	5	11	....	....	....	14 3 6
3 Eday, .	...	1	...	365	365	....	....	....	....	10	0	0	....	0 18 0	10	0	0	....	....	....	5 0 0
4 Evie & Rendall, .	365	3	2	1460	1825	27	2	8	....	61	16	8	....	0 18 0	88	19	4	39	2	8	16 4 2
5 Firth, .	...	1	...	365	365	....	....	....	....	9	16	1	....	0 18 0	9	16	1	....	....	....	4 18 0
6 Holm, .	730	1	1	...	730	54	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	0 18 0	54	0	0	5	0	0	20 16 0
7 Hoy & Gremsay, .	...	2	...	730	730	....	....	....	....	7	7	0	....	0 18 0	7	7	0	....	....	....	90 14 9
8 Kirkwall, .	3211	3	9	535	3746	237	3	4	....	11	13	9	12	0 18 0	254	1	2	19	4	1	3 13 11
9 Lady, .	...	1	...	365	365	....	....	....	....	14	7	3	....	0 18 0	15	7	3	5	12	2	19 16 6
10 Orphir, .	...	1	1	730	730	....	....	....	....	17	11	0	....	0 18 0	21	11	0	....	....	....	12 1 1
11 Ronaldshay, South, .	365	1	2	730	1695	26	17	4	....	16	12	0	....	0 18 0	45	14	4	....	....	....	20 16 0
12 Rousay & Egishay, .	365	2	...	365	730	27	0	0	....	6	6	3	....	0 18 0	33	6	3	....	....	....	3 0 0
13 St. Andrews & Deerness	730	...	2	...	730	54	2	8	....	6	0	0	....	0 18 0	54	2	8	....	....	....	4 16 0
14 Sandwick, .	...	1	...	365	365	....	....	....	....	72	6	0	....	0 18 0	81	0	0	10	0	0	42 3 4
15 Shapinsay, .	...	...	...	...	169	12	9	0	....	...	...	...	....	0 18 0	9	0	0	....	....	....	31 4 0
16 Stennis, .	169	...	1	...	2707	42	17	3	....	...	...	...	....	0 18 0	9	0	0	....	....	....	....
17 Stromness, .	517	4	4	2190	1095	81	0	0	....	...	...	...	....	0 18 0	9	0	0	....	....	....	....
18 Stronsay, .	1095	1	2	...	730	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	....	0 18 0	9	0	0	....	....	....	....
19 Walls & Flotta, .	...	1	1	730	730	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	....	0 18 0	9	0	0	....	....	....	....
20 Westray & Papa-Westray,	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	....	0 18 0	9	0	0	....	....	....	....
Total,	8972	23	32	10,025	18,997	665	9	1	....	266	7	1	....	17 0 0	948	16	2	105	18	11	317 3 3
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	47.2	...	...	52.8	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
PEEBLES.																					
1 Broughton, .	821	...	3	...	821	67	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	16 9 0	83	13	9	7	0	0	23 8 0
2 Drumelzier, .	...	...	...	...	1471	118	18	9	....	....	....	....	....	6 9 2	125	7	11	....	....	....	41 16 0
3 Eddlestone, .	1471	3	2	1522	2356	79	7	9	....	80	8	1	....	14 3 4	173	19	2	23	14	3	54 13 1
4 Innerleithen, .	834	3	5	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14 3 4	...	....	....	....	....	....	...
5 Kirkurd, .	...	...	...	...	1020	89	5	9	....	....	....	....	....	2 3 7	91	9	4	11	17	0	29 0 0
6 Linton, West, .	1020	1	2	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 3 7	...	....	....	....	....	....	...
7 Lyne & Megget, .	...	...	...	...	365	30	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	2 3 7	32	4	6	....	....	....	10 8 0
8 Manor, .	365	1	...	...	1436	88	10	0	....	6	10	0	....	5 8 0	100	8	0	1	6	10	33 17 0
9 Newlands, .	1071	2	3	365	3242	251	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	7 14 11	258	17	2	24	0	2	86 5 1
10 Peebles, .	3242	1	8	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
11 Skirling, .	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
12 Stobo, .	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
13 Traquair, .	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
14 Tweedsmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Total,	8824	11	23	1887	10,711	724	9	3	....	86	18	1	....	54 12 6	865	19	10	67	18	3	279 7 2
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	82.4	...	...	17.6	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.			Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1 Aberdalgie,

28 Dunkeld, Little,	3	7	1143	...	1825	2968	72	6	6	.....	19	11	2	53	7	10	1	8	6	127	2	10	.....	62	19	11
29 Dunning,	4	2	730	365	1095	2190	51	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6	9	.....	.....	.....	94	17	11	.....	42	14	11
30 Errol,	7	4	2612	...	1095	3707	182	0	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	13	4	5	9	3	225	3	6	8	17	4	93
31 Forgandenny,	...	1	365	...	...	365	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	5	0	0	10
32 Forteviot,	...	...	365	...	...	365	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	10
33 Fortingall,	1	8	1816	...	1847	3663	125	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	18	0	9	13	2	191	0	2	.....	79	15	0
34 Fossaway,	2	2	784	...	365	1149	55	0	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	4	.....	.....	.....	72	7	11	.....	30	17	8
35 Fowles Wester,	6	9	2500	730	1460	4690	174	2	5	39	2	4	.....	58	14	6	10	0	8	281	19	11	21	10	8	109
36 Gask,	2	...	365	...	200	565	26	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	17	6	.....	.....	.....	31	17	6	16	10	0	2
37 Glendevon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
38 Inchture,	1	3	730	365	365	1460	51	0	0	19	10	0	.....	17	9	9	.....	.....	.....	87	19	9	.....	.....	.....	5
39 Kenmore,	6	6	1460	...	2920	4380	99	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	4	8	.....	.....	.....	198	18	0	.....	.....	.....	91
40 Killin,	1	5	1138	...	571	1709	79	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	0	7	14	11	105	2	9	25	10	0	30
41 Kilnadock,	1	4	1522	210	...	1732	105	0	0	11	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	3	118	13	3	33	18	8	36
42 Kilspondie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1	0	.....	.....	.....	122	11	5	11	5	2	10
43 Kincardine,	6	1	1059	...	1460	2519	72	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	0	6	.....	.....	.....	29	0	6	.....	.....	.....	50
44 Kinclaven,	2	2	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	0	0	.....	.....	.....	14
45 Kinfauns,	2	1	730	365	...	1095	50	10	0	19	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	0	0	.....	.....	.....	30
46 Kinloch,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
47 Kinnaird,	...	1	365	...	...	365	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	10
48 Kinnoul,	6	6	2350	365	1095	3810	168	4	11	19	11	2	.....	50	11	2	10	5	0	248	12	3	27	9	1	91
49 Kirkmichael,	...	1	166	...	1095	1261	13	19	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	12	4	9	16	5	71	7	9	1	9	8	28
50 Lethendy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51 Logierait,	6	8	3398	...	1460	4858	240	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	19	0	2	11	0	282	8	3	5	4	0	110
52 Longforan,	2	2	365	...	1378	1743	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	7	4	.....	.....	.....	72	17	4	.....	.....	.....	34
53 Madderty,	2	2	494	...	...	494	31	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	8	34	1	7	.....	.....	.....	12
54 Meikle,	...	1	365	...	...	365	25	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1	0	.....	.....	.....	10
55 Methven,	...	4	756	...	1460	2216	52	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2	1	2	6	6	114	10	10	.....	.....	.....	51
56 Moneydie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57 Monievairst,	1	1	365	...	...	365	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	4	25	12	4	.....	.....	.....	10
58 Monzie,	...	...	365	...	365	730	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	5	.....	.....	.....	35	16	5	.....	.....	.....	15
59 Moulin,	...	3	826	...	777	1603	62	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	11	5	.....	.....	.....	100	1	5	.....	.....	.....	22
60 Muckhart,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61 Muthill,	...	6	2156	...	1095	3951	150	17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	3	1	7	1	7	200	2	4	61	15	6	50
62 Perth,	35	36	12,513	8,583	1336	22,432	871	16	11	495	6	7	.....	48	7	6	18	10	7	1434	1	7	112	17	8	516
63 Port of Monteth,	2	3	933	...	421	1354	66	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	11	2	23	16	1	107	0	1	.....	.....	.....	34
64 Ratray,	...	3	754	...	730	1484	50	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5	9	3	13	6	75	14	6	8	7	2	30
65 Redgorton,	...	1	1267	...	730	1997	88	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	17	2	.....	.....	.....	125	14	6	25	10	0	58
66 Rhynd,	...	1	...	...	365	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13	0	.....	.....	.....	12	13	0	.....	.....	.....	6
67 Scone,	...	7	2849	...	730	3579	199	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	14	0	5	8	10	229	15	3	6	6	0	92
68 St. Madoes,	...	1	365	...	...	365	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	0	.....	.....	.....	10
Carry forward,	178	218	75,656	12,078	37,540	125,274	5280	9	1	682	9	9	1295	11	4	177	9	4	7435	19	6	534	13	5	2812	17	11

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.			Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.				d.
Brought forward,	178	218	75,656	12,078	37,540	125,974	5380 9 1	682 9 9	1295 11 4	177 9 4	7435 19 6	534 13 5	2,812 17 11	
69 St. Martins, . . .	2	...	365	...	365	730	25 10 0	...	13 5 0	...	38 15 0	...	17 0 6	
70 Tibbermuir, . . .	1	3	730	...	730	1460	51 0 0	...	32 18 9	...	83 18 9	...	31 5 11	
71 Trinity-Gask, . . .	6	6	3560	...	363	3925	254 0 1	...	5 4 0	...	259 4 1	12 4 7	98 11 8	
72 Tullialan, . . .	2	3	730	217	730	1677	50 0 0	11 14 7	20 8 0	...	82 2 7	...	27 6 0	
73 Weem, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	189	230	81,041	12,295	39,730	133,066	5660 19 2	694 4 4	1367 7 1	177 9 4	7899 19 11	546 18 0	2,987 2 0	
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	60.9	9.2	29.9	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RENFREW.	29	55	19,685	...	3808	23,493	1382 6 1	...	183 4 2	42 1 2	1607 11 5	61 19 9	624 17 6	
1 Abbey, . . .	8	6	2738	...	1123	3861	214 12 5	...	44 15 0	12 14 9	272 2 2	3 0 0	98 9 6	
2 Cathcart, . . .	2	2	1460	...	...	1460	115 6 8	...	...	...	115 6 8	...	41 12 0
3 Eaglesham, . . .	8	13	3335	...	1460	4795	264 19 4	...	69 19 0	27 17 8	362 16 0	2 18 7	127 14 0	
4 Eastwood or Pollock, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Erskine, . . .	39	45	23,546	...	365	23,911	1681 19 9	...	18 12 0	6 19 6	1707 11 3	45 15 5	679 6 6	
6 Greenock, . . .	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	24 7 3	...	24 7 3	...	10 8 0
7 Houston, . . .	3	...	1095	...	...	1095	87 5 6	...	...	...	87 5 6	...	31 4 0
8 Inchinnan, . . .	2	1	1017	...	...	1017	83 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	28 16 0
9 Innerkip, . . .	2	3	1192	...	365	1557	89 12 10	...	15 14 11	1 7 7	106 15 4	16 1 0	31 3 6	
10 Kilbarchan, . . .	1	1	136	...	594	730	9 12 0	...	34 10 0	0 19 0	45 1 0	5 0 0	19 9 0	
11 Kilmacolm, . . .	4	7	2492	...	1095	3587	198 3 0	...	47 9 7	4 13 8	250 6 3	12 0 0	87 8 0	
12 Lochwinnoch, . . .	5	2	1908	...	365	2273	150 16 5	...	6 10 0	0 13 1	157 19 6	28 16 8	47 1 0	
13 Mearns, . . .	8	16	5992	...	730	6722	475 15 6	...	34 11 10	5 3 6	515 10 10	42 9 0	171 7 11	
14 Neilston, . . .	23	27	12,471	...	1095	13,566	868 12 2	...	48 0 0	8 14 0	925 6 2	76 13 2	344 11 11	
15 Paisley, . . .	15	13	7025	...	365	7390	694 7 8	...	15 0 2	17 14 11	727 2 9	47 1 8	189 19 0	
16 Port-Glasgow, . . .	5	6	1933	...	365	2298	159 9 10	...	12 14 11	15 13 8	187 18 5	2 10 0	59 8 0	
17 Renfrew, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	155	197	86,025	...	12,095	98,120	6476 6 5	...	555 8 10	149 18 4	7181 13 7	344 5 3	2,592 15 10	
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	87.7	...	12.3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

27	Smallholm,	42	...	...	...	42	3	17	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	1	16	6	1	.....	2	4	0
28	Southean,	539	...	...	...	539	41	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	0	0	.....	15	12	0
29	Sprouston,	1579	...	...	730	2369	121	3	1	.....	36	9	10	1	1	8	158	14	7	.....	60	18	7
30	Stitchell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Wilton,	1697	...	...	...	1697	128	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	3	131	14	0	16	4	7	
32	Yetholm,	730	...	...	...	730	56	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	0	0	.....	20	16	0
Total,		31,797	...	...	9966	41,763	2459	17	2	.....	.....	397	0	4	64	11	7	2921	9	1	68	11	11
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,		76.1	..	..	23.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SELKIRK.																										
1	Ettrick,	2	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	.....	.....	25	7	10	.....	.....	25	7	10	10	9	10	12	13	11	
2	Galashiels,	2898	...	...	2898	207	1	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12	7	215	14	1	.....	74	19	1	74	19	1
3	Kirkhope,	1095	...	...	1095	84	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	0	0	.....	31	4	0	31	4	0
4	Selkirk,	1095	...	...	1095	84	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	0	0	.....	31	4	0	31	4	0
5	Yarrow,	365	...	...	365	730	28	0	0	.....	.....	17	6	8	.....	.....	45	6	8	.....	19	1	4	19	1	4
Total,		5253	...	...	1095	6348	403	1	6	.....	.....	42	14	6	8	12	7	454	8	7	10	9	10	169	2	4
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,		82.8	..	..	17.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SHETLAND.																										
1	Bressay,	443	...	...	...	443	33	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	11	43	9	3	0	19	0	12	12	0
2	Delting,	365	...	...	1460	1825	27	0	0	.....	.....	47	14	11	0	2	9	74	17	8	.....	.....	28	16	8
3	Dunrossness,	550	...	...	1825	2375	41	1	0	.....	.....	25	19	8	14	13	7	81	14	3	.....	.....	33	0	8
4	Fetlar & North Yell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Lerwick,	2458	...	...	365	2823	183	17	10	.....	.....	14	0	6	13	15	6	211	13	10	.....	.....	77	0	3
6	Nesting,	365	...	...	730	1095	27	2	6	.....	.....	10	12	7	1	1	0	38	16	1	.....	.....	15	14	3
7	North Mainva,	...	...	...	365	1030	1395	...	...	.....	.....	16	0	7	.....	.....	.....	39	9	6	.....	.....	18	8	3
8	Sandsting,	361	...	...	734	1095	27	0	0	.....	.....	16	0	2	10	4	1	47	17	3	.....	.....	15	10	7
9	Tingwall,	1095	...	...	940	2035	87	9	4	.....	.....	49	13	11	0	13	9	137	17	0	.....	.....	49	3	5
10	Unst,	1095	...	...	2555	3650	78	0	0	.....	.....	38	11	0	34	11	7	151	2	7	.....	.....	31	11	5
11	Walls & Sandness,	365	...	...	1095	1460	27	0	0	.....	.....	19	5	5	.....	.....	.....	46	5	5	.....	.....	20	0	9
12	Yell (Mid & South),	830	...	...	385	1215	62	12	4	.....	.....	10	0	0	18	11	5	91	3	9	.....	.....	28	8	0
Total,		7927	365	11,119	19,411	595	1	4	23	8	11	242	11	9	103	4	7	964	6	7	0	19	0	330	6	3
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,		40.8	1.9	57.3	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	Amount from Grant paid to Parish.		
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Poorhouses.		In Private Dwellings.		In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.					In Private Dwellings.	
			In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.										
STIRLING.																
1 Airth, . . . . .	...	3	566	...	365	931	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Alva,	3	6	2485	...	435	3285	178 4 3	7 16 0	17 18 0	0 13 4	25 13 2	47 9 4	252 18 1	4 7 2	17 14 0	17 14 0
3 Baldernock,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	21 19 6	...	21 0 0	...	...	42 19 6	...	...	19 2 0	19 2 0
4 Balfron,	1	1	594	...	365	730	26 0 0	...	12 0 5	...	...	38 0 5	...	...	16 7 2	16 7 2
5 Bothkennar,	1	2	365	...	365	730	...	...	16 7 2	...	...	39 5 5	...	...	18 11 7	18 11 7
6 Buchanan,	9	11	5118	365	1173	6556	360 4 6	22 18 3	47 14 2	13 7 5	7 16 6	441 12 1	205 18 5	9 12 0	168 14 10	168 14 10
7 Campsie,	3	7	2195	730	...	2925	156 9 11	41 12 0	...	...	...	26 0 0	32 16 2	...	71 16 0	71 16 0
8 Denny,	1	...	365	...	...	365	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	78 0 0	26 0 0	...	10 8 0	10 8 0
9 Drymen,	1	2	1095	...	...	1095	78 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 9 4	...	...	20 16 0	20 16 0
10 Dunipace,	14	23	8830	...	730	9560	629 11 10	...	38 5 8	17 16 0	...	685 13 6	25 9 4	...	261 2 0	261 2 0
11 Falkirk, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Fintry, . . . . .	...	...	627	...	...	627	58 10 3	...	...	6 13 11	...	65 4 2	...	...	17 16 0	17 16 0
13 Gargunnoch,	1	1	365	...	...	365	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	26 0 0	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0
14 Kilsyth,	7	11	3503	...	2452	5955	248 10 0	...	87 12 0	...	...	336 2 0	...	37 18 0	123 7 1	123 7 1
15 Kilsyth,	1	7	867	1048	871	2786	62 10 0	65 13 0	28 5 8	4 4 7	5 13 11	160 13 3	...	...	68 10 10	68 10 10
16 Kippen,	7	11	3485	944	977	5406	248 7 2	53 12 0	40 14 1	...	...	348 7 2	41 2 10	...	139 2 1	139 2 1
17 Larbert,	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	14 6 0	...	...	14 6 0	...	...	8 9 0	8 9 0
18 Lecroft,	3	...	382	557	...	889	23 8 5	25 5 3	...	...	...	49 14 8	...	...	25 8 0	25 8 0
19 Muiravonside,	5	6	2370	...	735	3105	167 8 4	...	25 16 11	5 16 8	...	199 1 11	...	...	76 15 0	76 15 0
20 Polmont,	6	13	4586	365	657	5608	411 12 7	23 0 7	25 13 7	14 14 10	...	475 1 7	86 2 6	...	126 8 11	126 8 11
21 St. Ninians,	5	5	730	...	1003	1733	52 0 0	...	43 17 6	...	...	95 17 6	3 0 0	...	38 16 9	38 16 9
22 Slamannan,	16	15	8169	...	421	8990	590 4 0	...	20 12 8	32 2 6	...	642 19 2	31 2 2	...	223 0 3	223 0 3
23 Stirling,	2	1	365	...	730	1095	35 11 6	...	31 12 6	...	...	67 4 0	...	...	25 14 3	25 14 3
24 Strathblane,	83	127	47,012	4739	12,145	63,896	3439 12 3	283 9 9	479 12 4	135 13 10	4338 8 2	308 6 4	1,575 18 10	...	...	...
Total,	...	...	73.6	7.4	19.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUTHERLAND.									
1 Assynt, ..	..	1537	1095	1095	118 1 4	.....	22 7 6	.....	11 3 9
2 Clyne, ..	..	1367	562	1537	105 2 10	.....	121 14 2	.....	43 12 0
3 Creich, ..	..	1673	365	2038	128 8 5	.....	139 13 0	.....	47 16 0
4 Dornoch, ..	..	...	1095	1095	.....	.....	138 4 11	.....	50 7 0
5 Duirness, ..	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	35 6 4	.....	17 13 2
6 Eddrachillis, ..	..	624	740	1364	47 18 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Farr, ..	..	730	365	1095	60 0 0	.....	92 1 9	.....	28 11 4
8 Golspie, ..	..	...	750	1286	41 2 9	.....	63 18 0	.....	22 15 0
9 Kildonan, ..	..	952	...	...	73 3 9	.....	73 11 7	.....	27 6 7
10 Lairg, ..	..	1426	561	1987	104 16 6	.....	83 13 3	.....	27 0 0
11 Loth, ..	..	365	365	730	28 0 0	.....	131 4 1	.....	41 15 4
12 Rogart, ..	..	730	730	1460	56 0 0	.....	37 7 10	.....	10 8 0
13 Tongue, ..	..	9940	600	600	.....	.....	72 6 1	.....	26 4 8
Total,	31	9940	600	600	.....	.....	1011 8 6	.....	354 12 10
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	600	40.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WIGTON.									
1 Glasserton, ..	..	1113	...	1113	66 16 11	.....	66 16 11	.....	31 12 0
2 Inch, ..	..	1362	98	1825	78 2 11	.....	102 5 1	.....	47 9 2
3 Kirkcubbin, ..	..	1404	365	1769	91 6 6	.....	106 19 4	.....	44 6 8
4 Kirkcubbin, ..	..	49	...	414	7 15 10	.....	26 15 9	.....	8 14 5
5 Kirkmaiden, ..	..	730	365	730	33 0 0	.....	84 11 4	.....	49 9 3
6 Kirkcubbin, ..	..	667	...	1145	1812 44 0 0	.....	70 8 0	.....	32 3 0
7 Leswalt, ..	..	2585	...	1460	4045 159 10 0	.....	196 16 3	.....	89 9 7
8 Luce, New, ..	..	1095	365	1460	66 0 0	.....	77 8 2	.....	39 7 8
9 Luce, Old, ..	..	365	365	1825	22 0 0	.....	22 0 0	.....	40 0 1
10 Mochrum, ..	..	939	...	1825	4805 179 9 0	.....	103 12 5	.....	33 15 10
11 Penninghame, ..	..	2980	...	1825	2477 83 6 9	.....	228 6 6	.....	107 8 2
12 Portpatrick, ..	..	1382	287	808	2477 83 6 9	.....	124 9 7	.....	60 9 6
13 Sorby, ..	..	365	...	730	1095 22 0 0	.....	41 11 2	.....	19 11 1
14 Stoneykirk, ..	..	1388	540	2555	4438 90 19 9	.....	211 8 11	.....	99 8 3
15 Strauraer, ..	..	946	805	730	2431 60 18 6	.....	107 12 3	.....	59 6 0
16 Whithorn, ..	..	1825	...	1825	110 0 0	.....	110 0 0	.....	52 0 0
17 Wigton, ..	..	3041	...	605	3646 229 1 4	.....	256 8 4	.....	95 2 10
Total,	63	22,236	3,190	38,934	1400 0 5	.....	1995 6 6	.....	909 13 6
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	57.1	8.2	34.7	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX D. STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the ten years 1866-75; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year.*				No. discharged during year.						No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.			Not recovered.*			Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1866,	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181		
1867,	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201		
1868,	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171		
1869,	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228		
1870,	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237		
1871,	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238		
1872,	595	639	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205		
1873,	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	247	224		
1874,	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	38	47	199	230		
1875,	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223		

* Including Patients transferred.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1875, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	19	16	79	103	6	8	23	23	1	6	21	30	5	8	22	25
February,	13	18	68	78	8	6	13	30	6	6	18	24	3	2	21	15
March,	24	28	99	104	8	7	32	33	7	15	42	36	5	6	19	27
Total in 1st Quarter,	56	62	246	285	22	21	68	86	14	27	81	90	13	16	62	67
April,.....	35	23	97	88	7	9	25	42	7	6	44	22	6	5	25	20
May,	23	29	82	97	7	13	22	31	11	24	10	18	9	5	21	21
June,	17	30	84	88	8	7	21	42	7	8	16	28	8	2	24	22
Total in 2d Quarter,	75	82	263	273	22	29	68	115	25	38	70	63	23	12	70	63
July,	16	19	89	102	7	15	34	46	8	5	15	20	6	...	24	22
August,.....	20	25	68	101	5	15	34	34	4	5	16	25	4	3	10	13
September,	22	19	67	87	10	7	44	46	12	11	28	30	3	3	12	12
Total in 3d Quarter,	58	63	224	290	22	37	112	126	24	21	59	75	13	6	46	47
October,.....	17	26	93	91	5	8	25	44	8	4	39	37	3	5	14	15
November,.....	25	20	147	112	11	7	21	30	9	8	96	50	2	2	19	14
December,	21	17	124	83	5	9	36	45	7	7	82	20	5	3	24	17
Total in 4th Quarter,	63	63	364	286	21	24	82	119	24	19	217	107	10	10	57	46
GENERAL TOTALS,...	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	59	44	235	223

Of the patients discharged Not Recovered, 11 private and 319 pauper males and 21 private and 211 pauper females were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the number of admissions.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1875.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Under 1 Month.			Over 1 and under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.			Over 6 and under 9 Months.			Over 9 and under 12 Months.			Over 12 and under 18 Months.			Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.			Over 2 and under 3 Years.			Over 3 and under 6 Years.			Over 6 Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Aberdeen, . . .	73	97	1	1	7	7	9	12	5	10	1	3	8	2	2	8	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*No. III.—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Private Asylums of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1875.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of these Discharged Recovered.										Period of Residence of these Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.							
		Under 1 Month.	Over 1 and under 3 Months.	Over 3 and under 6 Months.	Over 6 and under 9 Months.	Over 9 and under 12 Months.	Over 12 and under 18 Months.	Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.	Over 2 and under 3 Years.	Over 3 and under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	Over 3 and under 6 Months.	Over 6 and under 12 Months.	Over 1 and under 2 Years.	Over 2 and under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.		
Bothwell,	M. F. 24 22	1 1	2 4	7 4	1 2	1 1	1 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gilmer House, .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Melville,	5 13	.. ..	2 4	1 ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Newbigging, .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Saughtonhall,	8 10	.. ..	1 1	1 ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 2	1 3	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	
Westermains,	4 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Whitehouse,	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
TOTALS,.....	37 55	1 2	5 9	9 5	2 3	2 3	1 2	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 7	4 1	1 9	6 1	1 10
																	6 17		

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1875.

[illegible]

APPENDIX D.—continued. No. IV.—continued.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Private Asylums of Patients who died therein in 1875,
and the Average Age at Death.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 18 and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Bothwell, .	27.5	25.0</

APPENDIX D.—continued. No. IV.—continued.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses of Patients who died therein in 1875, and the Average Age at Death.

[illegible]

No. V.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Royal and District Asylums in 1875.

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																													
NAME OF ASYLUM.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Aberdeen,	209.5	262.0	16	17	7	9	5	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Argyll,	128.5	128.5	14	4	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Ayr,	101.0	136.5	13	13	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Baill,	47.5	52.0	1	4	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries,	247.5	206.0	24	12	12	4	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumdee,	105.0	100.0	10	7	4	4	1	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh,	340.0	374.5	36	26	17	7	7	1	3	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin,	38.0	31.0	4	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File,	110.0	146.5	8	5	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasgow,	338.5	238.0	33	14	19	8	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington,	36.0	54.5	4	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness,	172.5	152.0	13	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midlothian,	73.0	71.0	5	5	4	5	3	4	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montrose,	184.5	254.0	18	22	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth, Royal,	35.5	37.0	4	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" District,	94.5	126.0	10	7	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh,	91.5	94.5	6	5	5	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling,	113.0	145.0	12	12	10	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS,	2466.0	2609.0	236	172	115	71	23	11	16	7	55	4	9	8	21	13	33	31	20	22	10	12	6	7	9	5			

APPENDIX D.—continued. No. V.—continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Total number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing place within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Abbey,	45.5	58.0	3	7	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. VI.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1874 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1874.				A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.								B. Disposal of Single Patients.							
	In Establish- ments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		Number intimated during the Year 1874.		Placed in Establish- ments.		Discharged from Establishments.		Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establish- ments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	183	215	53	62	50	66	2	5	20	26	7	4	20	9	1	1	...	3	...	4
2. Argyll,	85	67	41	63	22	18	1	4	9	11	3	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	2	3
3. Argyll,	111	159	32	47	39	45	1	3	18	19	5	3	11	18	...	...	...	...	4	3
4. Banff,	33	49	15	28	15	13	...	...	8	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
5. Berwick,	20	26	8	10	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6. Bute,	13	20	7	10	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7. Caithness,	26	20	19	32	7	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8. Clackmannan,	12	20	3	10	5	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Clackmannan,	41	36	8	10	12	12	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfriess,	73	57	10	18	16	17	...	...	11	64	1	18	24	30	1	1	...	...	...	1
11. Edinburgh,	253	360	25	62	100	112	...	...	41	...	11	18	2	5	1	7	...	...	...	6
12. Elgin,	33	27	11	27	11	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
13. Fife,	98	107	37	47	20	39	...	...	14	15	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
14. Forfar,	229	272	24	33	53	68	...	...	18	23	...	5	1	2	8	1	1	1	3	3
15. Haddington,	24	44	8	9	6	14	...	...	2	3	...	5	1	4	1	...	...	...	4	3
16. Inverness,	75	72	46	43	18	21	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Kinross,	30	33	9	10	4	8	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	2	2	2	...	...	6	2
18. Kinross,	9	7	6	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19. Kirkcubright,	35	34	13	15	8	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	512	498	33	66	232	199	...	...	112	101	32	24	54	64	8	2	1	1	...	2

[illegible]

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in the Ten years 1866-1875.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1866,	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	227	263	224	230	143	142	45.3	44.4	29.1	34.1	8.3	8.1
" 1867,	1816.0	1834.0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36.6	39.6	33.0	39.6	10.7	7.8
" 1868,	1968.0	1991.0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33.6	35.2	35.6	40.8	8.2	7.9
" 1869,	2189.8	2184.7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41.0	43.2	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0
" 1870,	2237.5	2249.5	697	824	292	347	205	246	201	195	31.1	30.6	41.9	42.1	8.9	8.6
" 1871,	2243.0	2286.5	755	811	303	329	236	232	186	198	33.6	35.5	40.1	40.6	8.3	8.7
" 1872,	2289.5	2328.5	784	858	306	396	222	238	212	183	34.2	36.8	39.0	46.2	9.3	7.9
" 1873,	2309.5	2382.5	829	965	337	406	280	312	232	179	35.9	40.5	40.7	42.1	9.6	7.5
" 1874,	2380.5	2479.5	906	958	333	389	235	253	191	185	38.1	38.6	36.8	40.6	8.0	7.5
" 1875,	2466.0	2609.0	953	984	325	425	361	257	236	172	38.1	37.7	34.1	43.2	9.6	6.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	2161.9	2208.0	793	854	285	345	227	231	196	175	36.8	38.8	36.1	40.3	9.0	8.0

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1866,	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47.9	52.7	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5
" 1867,	284.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48.8	52.5	25.6	35.7	10.6	7.9
" 1868,	217.0	312.8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	50.7	49.9	34.6	33.3	10.6	6.1
" 1869,	166.7	270.6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49.8	47.7	48.2	41.1	6.6	8.8
" 1870,	120.5	212.5	107	138	28	39	37	66	17	27	88.6	64.9	26.2	28.4	14.1	12.7
" 1871,	130.5	215.5	88	132	19	31	46	67	20	9	67.4	61.3	21.6	23.5	15.3	4.2
" 1872,	138.5	217.0	61	73	17	28	32	47	13	18	44.0	33.6	27.9	38.4	9.4	8.3
" 1873,	129.0	210.0	47	93	14	35	20	40	20	15	36.4	44.3	29.8	85.5	15.5	7.1
" 1874,	111.5	200.5	43	72	24	27	60	90	9	18	38.6	35.9	55.8	37.5	8.1	9.0
" 1875,	78.0	145.0	37	55	21	25	12	53	8	11	47.4	37.9	56.8	45.5	10.3	7.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	165.8	253.2	85	124	28	41	60	90	18	20	52.0	48.1	35.6	34.4	11.1	8.0

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1866,	194.0	247.0	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37.1	37.5	48.6	47.3	10.8	9.3
" 1867,	189.5	250.0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49.6	42.0	52.1	42.8	13.2	9.6
" 1868,	1868,	253.5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48.4	43.2	54.3	53.7	9.5	9.0
" 1869,	199.0	283.0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47.2	63.2	42.5	36.2	8.0	6.0
" 1870,	212.5	336.0	103	146	50	70	35	47	18	33	48.4	43.4	48.5	52.0	8.4	9.8
" 1871,	217.5	335.0	126	130	61	57	32	25	26	39	57.9	38.8	48.4	43.8	12.0	11.6
" 1872,	224.5	342.0	114	127	53	68	22	31	30	24	50.8	37.1	48.2	53.5	13.4	7.0
" 1873,	295.0	414.5	211	255	81	105	50	61	41	48	71.5	61.5	38.4	41.2	13.9	11.6
" 1874,	315.5	438.5	140	183	75	84	41	46	20	46	44.4	41.7	53.6	45.9	6.3	10.5
" 1875,	361.0	441.0	321	296	70	103	131	115	38	59	88.9	67.1	21.8	34.8	10.5	13.4
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	239.9	334.1	137	162	57	70	42	46	25	34	54.4	47.5	45.6	45.0	10.6	9.8

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admis- sions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1866,	242.1	343.1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	23.9	29.4	1.7	4.9	7.8	5.2
" 1867,	237.2	332.5	32	127	3	4	24	48	26	34	13.5	36.0	6.2	3.1	10.9	9.6
" 1868,	240.8	361.1	56	79	14	11	26	34	20	31	23.2	21.8	23.2	13.9	8.3	8.6
" 1869,	241.5	373.0	78	96	5	6	22	27	26	26	32.3	25.7	5.1	6.2	10.7	6.9
" 1870,	246.0	356.0	68	70	2	6	7	12	23	27	27.6	19.6	7.3	8.6	9.3	7.6
" 1871,	267.0	356.0	52	73	2	8	15	55	27	34	19.5	20.5	3.8	11.0	10.1	9.6
" 1872,	281.0	353.0	46	56	2	3	8	20	15	19	16.4	15.9	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.4
" 1873,	244.5	307.5	45	65	5	8	22	24	15	27	18.4	21.1	11.1	12.3	6.1	8.8
" 1874,	247.5	322.5	43	57	4	4	20	20	17	28	17.4	17.7	9.3	7.0	6.9	8.7
" 1875,	254.5	336.5	38	69	1	4	10	20	12	25	14.9	20.5	2.6	5.8	4.7	7.4
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	250.2	346.1	52	79	4	6	18	36	20	27	20.7	22.8	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8

APPENDIX D—Continued.

No. VIII.

STATISTICS OF PAUPER LUNATICS NOT IN ASYLUMS, FOR SIXTEEN YEARS--1859-'74.

YEARS.	Admitted to Roll of Single Patients.				Ceased to be Single Patients.								Died.				On Roll at 31st December of each year.				Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.				Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers, at 31st December of each year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Transferred from Asylums.				Total.				Recovered.				Removed from Roll by Friends.				Transferred to Asylums.				Died.				On Roll at 31st December of each year.				Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.				Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers, at 31st December of each year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.

No. IX.

ESCAPES.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Aberdeen, . . .	5	7	1	5	7
Argyll, . . .	8	8	11	16	27
Ayr, . . .	5	3	3	1	7
Banff, . . .	1	1	...	1	1
Dumfries, . . .	5	2	6	10	4
Dundee, . . .	2	4	2	3	2
Edinburgh, . . .	49	56	64	91	56
Elgin, . . .	2	1	...	...	...
Fife, . . .	8	14	11	8	14
Glasgow, . . .	8	7	4	9	3
Haddington, . . .	3	2	2	2	2
Inverness, . . .	19	11	17	23	24
Midlothian, . . .	...	...	...	...	15
Montrose, . . .	4	10	4	5	5
Perth Royal, . . .	2	...	1	2	...
Perth District, . . .	6	7	12	7	7
Roxburgh, . . .	5	12	28	11	17
Stirling, . . .	16	6	12	17	15
Bothwell, . . .	1	2	...	...	3
Garngad, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
Gilmer, . . .	...	...	...	1	...
Hallcross, . . .	1	...	...	1	...
Melville, . . .	...	1	2	...	...
Newbigging, . . .	...	...	2	1	...
Saughtonhall, . . .	2	1	1	3	3
Westernmains, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Abbey, . . .	3	1	3	3	5
Barony, . . .	1	3	1	3	1
Barony, Woodilee, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow, . . .	...	2	2	...	...
Govan, . . .	1	3	3	4	2
Greenock, . . .	...	...	1	3	1
Paisley, . . .	1	...	..	...	...
Aberdeen, . . .	...	...	...	1	...
Buchan, . . .	2	1	2	...	...
Cunningham, . . .	...	...	1	3	...
Dumbarton, . . .	1	...	3	2	...
Dundee, . . .	...	...	...	1	1
Edinburgh, . . .	...	1	5	...	...
Hamilton, . . .	...	1	...	...	...
Inveresk, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine, . . .	1	...	1	2	1
South Leith, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benvie, . . .	1	1	2	1	1
Linlithgow, . . .	2	1	...	3	...
Old Machar, . . .	1	1	1	2	3
Perth, . . .	...	...	...	2	...
Wigton, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	167	170	208	247	257

TABLE X., showing the Number of Changes that took place among

CHANGES																		
ASYLUMS.	Left						Discharged											
	Voluntarily.	On account of Ill-health.		Absconded.	Drunkness	Insubordination—Disobedience.	Absence without Leave.	Incompetency—Unsuitableness.	Carelessness—Neglect of Duty.	Ill-treatment of Patients—Complaints of Patients.								
		M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Argyll District Asylum, . . .	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ayr District Asylum, . . .	6	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banff District Asylum, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,— Crichton Institution, . . .	6	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Southern Counties Asylum, . . .	10	10	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	22	27	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
8. Elgin District Asylum, . . .	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . .	4	8	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	2	2	...
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	45	32	3	...	2	2	2	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	3	1		
11. Haddington District Asylum, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Inverness District Asylum, . . .	13	4	1	1	...	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	1
13. Midlothian District Asylum, . . .	7	5	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
14. Montrose Royal Asylum, . . .	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
15. Perth Royal Asylum, . . .	11	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
16. Perth District Asylum, . . .	9	14	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...
17. Roxburgh District Asylum, . . .	8	9	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
18. Stirling District Asylum, . . .	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...
19. Bothwell Asylum, . . .	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Gilmer House do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Larbert Institution, . . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Melville House do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Newbigging House do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Saughtonhall do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Westernmains do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Whitehouse do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Barnhill do. Barony,	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Barony, do. Woodilee,	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Glasgow do.	4	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
31. Govan do.	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Greenock do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
33. Paisley (Burgh) do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Buchan do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Cunningham do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Dumbarton do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Dundee do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Edinburgh do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Hamilton do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Inveresk do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Kincardine do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Leith (South) do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Liff and Benvie do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Linlithgow do.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46. Old Machar do.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47. Perth do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48. Wigtown do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	198	167	12	11	6	2	19	5	12	9	14	9	18	19	4	3	15	9

Attendants in Establishments during the Year 1875.

during the year 1875.															TOTAL CHANGES.		ASYLUMS.
on account of																	
Dishonesty.		Undue Intimacy with opposite sex.		Not Re-engaged—Services not required.		Intimation received of previous dismissal from another Asylum.		Cause not stated.		Died.		M.	F.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum.			
...	4	3	2. Argyll District Asylum.			
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	3. Ayr District Asylum.
...	4. Banff District Asylum.			
...	5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,—			
...	2	...	14	5	Crichton Institution.			
...	1	...	17	12	Southern Counties Asylum.			
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6. Dundee Royal Asylum.			
...	27	33	7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum.			
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	8. Elgin District Asylum.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum.			
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	61	41	10. Glasgow Royal Asylum.
...	1	...	1	1	11. Haddington District Asylum.			
...	1	...	22	12	12. Inverness District Asylum.			
...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	13. Midlothian District Asylum.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	14. Montrose Royal Asylum.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	15. Perth Royal Asylum.			
...	14	18	16. Perth District Asylum.			
...	10	16	17. Roxburgh District Asylum.			
...	11	7	18. Stirling District Asylum.			
...	3	4	19. Bothwell Asylum.			
...	20. Gilmer House do.			
...	1	2	21. Larbert Institution.			
...	1	...	22. Melville House do.			
...	23. Newbigging House do.			
...	1	...	24. Saughtonhall do.			
...	25. Westermains do.			
...	26. Whitehouse do.			
...	2	1	27. Abbey Parochial Asylum.			
...	6	6	28. Barnhill do. Barony.			
...	3	1	29. Barony do. Woodilee.			
...	6	14	30. Glasgow do.			
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	31. Govan do.
...	1	...	32. Greenock do.			
...	1	...	33. Paisley (Burgh) do.			
...	34. Aberdeen Poorhouse.			
...	1	1	35. Buchan do.			
...	36. Cunningham do.			
...	1	...	37. Dumbarton do.			
...	38. Dundee do.			
...	39. Edinburgh do.			
...	40. Hamilton do.			
...	1	...	41. Inveresk do.			
...	42. Kincardine do.			
...	43. Leith (South) do.			
...	1	...	44. Liff and Benvie do.			
...	2	2	45. Linlithgow do.			
...	4	...	46. Old Machar do.			
...	2	47. Perth do.			
...	48. Wigtown do.			
1	5	2	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	310	245	TOTALS.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, 22d March 1875.

There are 204 men and 254 women, or 458 patients in all, at present in the Asylum. In these numbers, 5 men and 1 woman, absent on probation, are not included.

The changes which have taken place since last visit consist of 95 admissions, 64 discharges, and 22 deaths.

Of the patients admitted, 23 were not paupers.

The discharges include 46 patients who left the Asylum as recovered.

The mortality has been somewhat higher than usual. The cause of death was general paralysis in 5 instances, exhaustion in 4, phthisis in 2, pneumonia in 3, bronchitis in 1, pulmonary disease in 1, epilepsy and apoplexy in 2 each, and old age and cerebral congestion in 1 each.

The existing sanitary condition, however, is on the whole satisfactory.

No accident is recorded. The entries in the register of restraint and seclusion are numerous, but the views of the Board as to the keeping of this register appear to be strictly acted on.

Only three changes have occurred among the attendants, and these did not result from misconduct.

The aspect of the patients indicated good feeding, and various other things came under observation showing that this very important part of treatment is wisely and liberally conducted.

The lease of Mary Place House expires in May, and the accommodation, already fully occupied, will thus be reduced. It is recorded with satisfaction, however, that an extension of the west wing of the Asylum, somewhat on the plan of the extension of the east wing, has been resolved on and will be proceeded with immediately. The estimated cost of this extension is £3650.

There is some prospect of the Directors being able to carry out the recommendation that a committee be appointed, charged solely with the affairs of the Asylum, the prosperity of which would undoubtedly be promoted by such an arrangement.

The walls of the south dormitory of the west wing have been injured by damp, and it is recommended that they be put into good order. The ventilation of the laundry also needs improvement.

The registers and books were examined and found in excellent order.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 27th October 1875.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 22d March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	20	21	30	58	129
Discharges, . . .	11	12	29	41	93
Deaths,	1	2	4	10	17

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Aberdeen
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These figures show a considerable movement in the community, which consists at present of 210 males and 268 females. The result of the changes is an increase of 17 in the number resident, and this fact, coupled with the closing of Mary Place House in May last, indicates an increase of pressure for accommodation in the main building. The projected enlargement of this building, alluded to in last report, has not yet been undertaken, in the hope that by delay its cost might be diminished; but it is clear that some steps must be immediately taken to meet the wants of the district. That they should be met by an extension of the Asylum seems at first sight the proper course; but, on consideration, doubts may be reasonably entertained whether the number of inmates is not already beyond the legitimate complement of an institution which, from its position in the outskirts of a large city, cannot obtain land sufficient for the proper occupation of its patients. At anyrate, should the present contemplated extension be carried out, any further accommodation should be sought in other directions.

The evils of overcrowding, which have repeatedly been alluded to in former reports, are still conspicuous in certain halls of both the male and female divisions. It is true that during the day the halls themselves are relieved by the free access which is given to the airing-courts. But this free access, although under the circumstances expedient, is not favourable to discipline or good order, and must tend to foster degraded habits.

Of the patients discharged, 53 had recovered, 17 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 2 were transferred to other asylums, and 21 were taken home or boarded out.

Of the deaths, 1 occurred from accident during absence on probation and 1 from suicide. Most of the fatal cases were of recent admission, 9 having entered the house in 1875, and 3 in 1874. The average age at death was 60 years.

The wants of the patients are fully met as respects food, clothing, and bedding. The house was in good order, and presented generally an aspect of homely comfort. It is, however, felt that there is a roughness in certain portions which it is desirable to overcome by improved furniture and fittings. Indeed, throughout the whole establishment more consideration might fitly be given to æsthetics in furniture, decoration, painting, etc. But what is principally wanted is more elbow-room, with more extensive and more varied means of occupation. Great credit is due to the Medical Superintendent for the success of his management under many difficulties; but there can be no doubt that it would conduce greatly to the well-being of the Institution if the recommendation formerly made of appointing a committee from the Directors for taking sole charge of its affairs were carried into effect. At present the management is too diffuse and the responsibility not sufficiently restricted.

For reasons of cleanliness it is desirable that the practice of using only one sheet in the beds should be abandoned; and the argument that it is the habit of the people of the county to lie in blankets should not receive more consideration here than it does in the Asylums of Banff, Inverness, and Montrose, where no difficulty is experienced in getting the patients to use double sheets.

The Elmhill establishment was found in all respects in a satisfactory state.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 29th May 1875.

Argyll
and Bute
District
Asylum.

The population of the Asylum continues to increase, but more from using its vacant space for the accommodation of other districts than from any increase of lunacy in Argyll and Bute. The present inmates may be classified as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Chargeable to Argyll,	90	78	168
„ Bute,	15	23	38
„ Out-Counties,	34	31	65
Private Patients,	7	5	12
Voluntary Patient,	1	0	1
	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 137	<hr/> 284

There are, besides, 5 males and 3 females absent on probation.
The following are the changes since the visit of 1st August :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	3	1	35	43	82
Discharges, . . .	2	1	16	14	33
Deaths,	1	0	6	3	10

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These figures give an increase of 39. The house must now, however, be regarded as fully occupied, and no more out-county patients should be received until those chargeable to the Barony Parish of Glasgow are removed to the new asylum at Lenzie.

Of the 82 last admissions, 36 were transfers from other establishments; and of these, 12 males, chargeable to the Barony, were brought from Gartnavel, and 12 females, chargeable to Renfrewshire parishes, were brought from the Abbey Asylum of Paisley.

Of the patients discharged, 20 had recovered, 3 were escapes, and 10 were removals to private dwellings, authorised by the General Board, or the parishes or relatives of the patients. The mortality has been low—remarkably so, considering the severity of the past winter; and this fact affords one of the most satisfactory indications of the good management of the Institution, and of the favourable circumstances in which the patients are placed. How far the low mortality is due to the exceptional facilities which the patients of this asylum enjoy for out-door occupation and exercise, it would not be easy to determine with mathematical precision; but there can be no doubt that the upsetting of a system which has yielded such favourable results would entail responsibilities of no light order. The extensive possession of land possesses so many advantages in so many different ways, that it would require arguments of no common character and force to neutralise them. Of the 10 deaths, only 6 were among district patients; and the mortality was chiefly among recently admitted cases, which probably brought with them the seeds of their fatal maladies. The registered causes of death were degeneration of the cerebral and cardiac tissues in 5 instances, various forms of decay in 4, and congestion of the lungs in 1.

The present sanitary condition of the patients is very satisfactory, and all their physical wants appear to be carefully and judiciously supplied. The day clothing was in good condition, and the state of the bedding was in all respects exemplary. Personal cleanliness is well seen to. The dietary is ample, and the manner in which the meals are served is very commendable. The house presented an exceedingly comfortable and cheerful appearance, and various additions to the furniture and objects of decoration were noted with pleasure. The Asylum, however, still wants the means of furnishing the wards with a constant supply of flowers, which constitute perhaps the best, and certainly one of the most interesting means of decoration; and a hope is expressed that before long a greenhouse may be erected. As a rule, the grounds were in excellent order; but this remark does not apply to the cemetery, which is in a rough and neglected state, nor to the bleaching-green, which is unfinished and inconveniently small. Attention is directed to the propriety of removing all yew trees from the shrubbery and plantations. The leaves of the yew are highly poisonous: several fatal accidents have occurred in asylums from demented patients eating them with no suicidal intent, and a death from this cause was recently prevented in this Asylum only by the quick administration of an emetic.

Both males and females were very free from excitement. No special dresses are in use, and seclusion has in no single instance been required since Dr. Cameron's appointment. Industrial occupation continues to be one of the distinguishing features of the establishment, but care should be taken to give abundant opportunities for rest and recreation; and on this account it is recommended that Saturday afternoon should be constituted a half-holiday.

Should the admission of private patients come to be cultivated after the removal of the ex-county paupers, it will be proper to provide them with a billiard table, as it will be difficult otherwise, in the wet climate of Argyllshire, to furnish adequate means of recreation.

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Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

Reference is again made to the system of classifying the patients introduced by former Medical Superintendents and carried on by Dr. Cameron. It abolishes all special wards, except those for the sick and infirm; and its advantages are an equal tranquillity in every department, and an equal style in the furnishings and decorations. Dr. Cameron, with the view of still further improving the internal atmosphere, contemplates varnishing the floors of several of the dormitories, and so restricting the necessity for wet scrubbing. As a dry atmosphere is proverbially more healthy than a damp one, there can be no doubt as to the propriety of this course. The various registers continue to be kept with neatness and care.

The out-door operations are under the direction of the farm manager, who again is subject to a farm committee. In the employment of the patients on the farm, some difficulties occur from the two-fold position in which the attendants are placed as in-door and out-door servants; but on this subject a communication will be made to the General Board of Lunacy with the view of providing a remedy.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 25th and 26th August 1875.

There are 298 patients at present on the register of the Asylum. In this number are included 2 men and 3 women who are absent on probation. The patients actually resident are 293 in number, and are classified as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
1. Chargeable to Argyll,	94	81	175
2. „ Bute,	15	21	36
3. „ Parishes out of the District,	33	30	63
4. Private Patients,	8	10	18
5. Voluntary Inmates,	1	0	1
Total,	151	142	293

The population is thus still increasing, and the house may be regarded as more than full. Shake-downs are in use, and it has been necessary to place beds in the lavatories and corridors.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit consist of 24 admissions, 15 discharges, and 2 deaths.

No obstacle is placed in the way of the removal of patients who are so far recovered as to be discharged without risk or injury to themselves or the public. On the contrary, the removal of such patients is encouraged.

The rate of mortality continues to be low. Only 6 deaths have occurred during the last 8 months. This favourable result is in all probability due, in part at least, to the healthful out-door occupation and exercise which the farm supplies. The existing sanitary condition of the inmates was excellent. Only 1 patient, a woman, was found in bed, and she laboured under an ailment of a trifling character.

There is still no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and no patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress.

Only two accidents are recorded—a fracture of the olecranon, and an abrasion of the scalp.

There is still no night attendant, but the daily average number of wet beds does not appear to exceed 4 on each side.

The changes among the attendants have not been numerous. At present 7 attendants live with their families in cottages on the grounds, and the erection of two additional cottages has been resolved on.

The escapes of patients, while engaged at work on the farm, are perhaps more numerous than they might be if the surveillance were more active.

The half-holiday on Saturday which was recommended in the last report, is again recommended. Besides giving opportunities for recreation, it would facilitate the bathing of the patients.

The bleachfield should be put in order as soon as possible. The portion of the field which has been fenced off for use as a bleaching-ground is inconveniently situated.

The old airing yard is in a very undesirable state, part of it being used as an ash-pit or dung-hill. The walls should be pulled down and the court should be converted either into a bowling-green or pleasure-garden. A timber-yard for the carpenter's shop should at the same time be walled off.

The garden in front of the cottage near the back gate is ragged and weedy, and should be put into good order; and the woman who opens the front gate should be instructed to dress herself more tidily.

The waxing or varnishing of the floors of the dormitories and single rooms is making steady progress. Eventually no washing and scrubbing will be needed. There cannot be a doubt that this will prove a source of health and comfort to the patients.

The ventilation of the amusement hall is so imperfect as to destroy its usefulness, and it is strongly recommended that this defect should be remedied.

The meal store should be lined with zinc, and a small shed should be built for use as a rag store.

The state of the day-rooms and dormitories was highly satisfactory. They were scrupulously clean, in good order, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. It is hoped that by and by the possession of a greenhouse will supply an additional source of decoration in flowering plants.

The condition of the patients, as regards bodily health, cleanliness, clothing, tranquillity, and contentment, was all that could be desired, and indicated a judicious and efficient management and a conscientious superintendence.

Breakfast and supper were neatly served during the visit. The food was of good quality and abundant, and the orderly behaviour of the patients who partook of it was very remarkable. None of the inmates was absent from the hall except the occupants of the infirmaries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept, and written up to date.

AYRSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, May 26, 1875.

The patients on the register at this date are 94 males and 137 females, Ayr of whom 3 males and 4 females are absent on pass or probation. The District changes continue numerous. Those which have taken place since the visit Asylum on 5th August are as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	11	7	27	37	82
Discharges,	5	3	31	23	62
Deaths,	3	1	9	12	25

These figures show a decrease of 10 in the number of males, and an increase of 5 in the number of females. The result is that while there is adequate accommodation on the male side, the female division is overcrowded to an inconvenient, if not to a dangerous extent. The effect of overcrowding is most perceptible in the infirmary department, but the evil is felt throughout the whole house; and the necessity of providing sleeping accommodation has been met by converting day-rooms into dormitories. The result is a state of matters which can only be accepted as temporary; and unless means can be adopted for reducing the female population within the limits of the accommodation, there will be no alternative but for the district to face the expense of extending the buildings. In the meantime, it is desirable that the General Board should withdraw their sanction for the reception of additional private cases, without perhaps calling for the removal of those already admitted. It is possible that when inspectors of poor fully realise that the Government grant in aid is not limited to asylum patients, but is extended to every pauper lunatic on the registers of the General Board of Lunacy who is certified to be properly cared for, more alacrity may be displayed by them in removing patients who can derive no special benefit from

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asylum treatment, and to whom the Asylum is merely a home. The members of the District Board may have it in their power to bring about the adoption of this policy in their respective parishes. Since last visit, of the 62 discharges, only 2 were by minutes of parochial boards; on the other hand, 46 were recoveries; and that there is no disposition unduly to detain patients is indicated by the fact that, of the 82 last admissions, 18 were cases which had already been in the Asylum. Unless, then, relief from the pressure for accommodation can be attained through agencies external to the Asylum, the necessity for enlarging it must be regarded as fixed.

The mortality has been high, but it has been chiefly among the recent admissions, and may thus be ascribed in a great degree to causes in operation before the patients became inmates of the establishment. Eighteen of the fatal cases were admitted in 1873, 1874, and 1875, leaving 7 for previous years. The causes of death were old age and decay in 12 cases, general paralysis in 5, and various affections in the remaining 8.

Making due allowance for the overcrowded condition of the female side, the condition of the establishment was very satisfactory. Effect has been given to the recommendation to increase the furniture of the sick-rooms, with a very evident increase of the comfort of the inmates. The greenhouse is approaching completion, and is another indication of the desire of the District Board to supply wants which experience has shown to be of real consequence in asylum life; but it is again suggested to them that it is of importance to carry still further the supply of decorative objects, to furnish the windows more extensively with valances,—especially those of the amusement hall,—and to paper those portions of the house which are still only whitewashed. It would also be well to fit a much larger number of the doors with handles; and the heightening of the chimney of the furnaces would tend to remove the plague of “blacks” which are apt to fall, in certain directions of the wind, upon the newly-washed linen. It is further desirable that the infirmary beds should be furnished with a second pillow, which it is recommended should be of feathers.

The patients on both sides were free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. On three occasions, for some consecutive days, patients have been secluded since last inspection on account of dangerous violence, and at present one man is clothed in canvas with his arms restrained to prevent the destruction of clothing.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 55 men and 118 women, but of the former only about 20 are working on the land. It is felt that with a larger proportion of land, which would afford a fuller supply of rough and varied work, a considerably larger proportion of the men might be profitably employed, and in this way a legitimate outlet would be provided for that energy which now expends itself in acts of destruction. The changes among the attendants amount to 14; 10 having left voluntarily, and 4 having been discharged for misconduct. Seeing how much the comfort of the patients and the efficient management of the establishment depend upon the qualifications of the attendants, it is very desirable to afford adequate inducements to them to remain in the service of the institution. Retiring allowances after a certain number of years' service would probably have some effect in lessening the great evil of frequent changes. The irksomeness of the duties can scarcely be overcome without some such inducement.

The physical wants of the patients are all fully met, and inquiry showed that cordials and other medical comforts are liberally furnished to the sick and infirm. The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory condition.

Two accidents have occurred since last inspection: 1 fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone from an accidental fall, and 1 fracture of the ribs in a scuffle, in neither of which could it be ascertained that blame was attachable to the attendants.

Considerable pains are taken to provide varied sources of recreation, and a spirit of kindness pervades the management of the Institution which is very pleasing.

AYRSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13th August 1875. Appendix E.

There are 91 men and 138 women at present in the Asylum, inclusive of 2 men and 1 woman absent on probation.

These numbers show a decrease since last visit of 3 men, and an increase of 1 woman.

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The overcrowding on the female side therefore continues to increase.

Efforts are at present being made to induce parochial boards to remove harmless and incurable patients; but it is scarcely expected that a permanent and sufficient relief to the overcrowding will be obtained in this way, and it will be necessary at once to determine how the accommodation of the Asylum itself can be increased.

This can be done by erecting new buildings, either in the shape of an extension of the female infirmary wing, or in the shape of a separate block at some distance from the main buildings. Of those two plans, the last is undoubtedly the best. But a considerable amount of additional accommodation could be obtained without going to the expense of erecting new buildings. The upper floor of the administration block, including the board-room, could be turned into dormitories; and the wing of the workshops, which is now partly occupied by the carpenter and partly used as a dead-house, could be turned to a like account. The board-room is little used, and space could be found for the carpenter and for the mortuary in the wing of the workshops which is unoccupied, and which was designed for a bakehouse and flour store. In this way about 25 or 30 additional beds could be obtained after making allowance for the beds which would be lost by the necessary extension of the day-room accommodation in the main building.

The arrangement for carrying off the steam in the laundry is very defective, and so is the ventilation of the amusement room. The first defect should be removed in the usual way, and part at least of the remedy for the second should consist of the substitution of sunlights for the gas brackets by which the room is at present lighted.

A larger number of the doors should be furnished with ordinary handles, so as to reduce to as great an extent as possible the need of a key.

The house was in excellent order and scrupulously clean. Good health prevailed among the patients—only 3 being found in bed. No one was in seclusion, and no one wore any special contrivance of dress. The clothing of the women was remarkably clean, tidy, and comfortable. The inmates of both sexes were tranquil, contented, and orderly. No one lodged any kind of complaint. The dinner was well cooked, and the food abundant and of good quality.

In various parts of the house, but especially on the female side, there was evidence of further progress in the decoration of the wards. It was stated that all that has been done in this direction has tended to render the management of the patients easier, and to lessen their destructiveness. In many of the wards there were plants in flower, so that the practical value of the greenhouse is already apparent.

The registers were examined and found in good order. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 27 admissions, 17 discharges, and 8 deaths.

The general impression left by the visit was in all directions pleasing and satisfactory.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th March 1875.

The number of patients at present in the Asylum is 97, of whom 45 are men Banffshire and 52 women. The changes since last statutory visit have been the admission of 8 men and 6 women, and the discharge of 9 men and 3 women. One female patient is at present absent on probation. There have been no deaths.

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Of those discharged, 8 are registered as recovered, and 4 as relieved. On some occasions it has been found impossible to ascertain in the case of patients on probation, who were not replaced in the Asylum at the end of the period of probation, whether they had recovered, or merely become fit to remain at large. In all such cases the required information should be supplied by the respective inspectors of poor.

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A man who had been nearly three years in the Asylum, and whose discharge was at the time under consideration, escaped a few weeks since. He had latterly been trusted to do a great many duties which implied the possession of complete liberty, and he took advantage of this to take his departure. His condition of mind was regarded as so satisfactory that it was not thought proper to replace him in the Asylum.

Three women were in bed, one labouring under general paralysis, one under climacteric menorrhagia, and one under temporary bilious disorder.

There was very little excitement manifested among the patients, and they seemed generally in good health. They were comfortably and suitably clad. The house and furniture were, as usual, clean and in good order.

Dinner, which was served at the time of the visit, seemed ample in quantity and of good quality. Extra diet seems to be liberally given when required.

The occupation of the patients, which has always received great attention in this Asylum, appears still to be judiciously cared for. Few are idle except those who are absolutely incapable.

Most of the men are engaged, under superintendence, in the work of the farm; but 16 of them, that is, more than a third of the whole number, have regular duties almost wholly confided to them. More progress has been made in the reclamation of unprofitable parts of the farm. A small stream has been diverted from its course, so as to run along one side of a field, and its original bed has been filled in. The making of the farm road has also been pushed forward.

Attention is again called to the subject of the airing-courts. It has been found beneficial in several of the asylums situated similarly to this, either to lower the airing-court walls, or still better to remove them altogether.

Equal advantages might be expected to accrue from a similar proceeding here.

There has been no change among the attendants since last visit, except the resignation of a male and a female attendant, who left to get married and become tenants of a farm.

The inspection gave general evidence of good and careful management.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October 21, 1875.*

The patients at this date are 48 males and 53 females. Two of the males are absent on leave, and one male, not included in the numbers on the register, is absent on probation. Since the visit of the 27th March, the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted,	10	10	20
Discharges,	5	6	11
Deaths,	1	4	5

Of the discharges, 9 were recovered. The causes of death are registered as tabes mesenterica, uterine disease, consumption, disease of the heart, and general paralysis. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been very satisfactory, and the mortality has been from causes beyond the reach of medicine.

The house was found in a very satisfactory state.

The patients were entirely free from excitement, and a large proportion of the females were engaged in various occupations. The boisterous state of the weather kept most of the men within doors, but, as a rule, about 34 are actively employed. The cultivation of the farm is carried on with great energy and success, and the results in a pecuniary sense are exceedingly satisfactory. The wants of the patients are supplied in a judiciously liberal manner. The dietary is excellent, and is supplemented in special cases with so-called medical comforts. The bed and day clothing are of good material, and ample in quantity. A full suit of male's Sunday clothing was found to weigh 11½ lbs., and of working clothing 13¾ lbs., while the female clothing weighed 12½ lbs.

The management of the establishment continues to be distinguished by the amount of individual liberty accorded to the patients, and by the care with

which their various tastes are consulted. The result is a pervading spirit of Appendix
quietness and contentment. The same element in the management is mani-
fested in the few changes which take place among the attendants. No one
has left the service of the Institution since last visit.

A great improvement in the furniture has been effected by the substitution
of chairs for benches in the dining-hall, and in various other respects there are
indications of a desire to keep the Asylum in the front rank of such estab-
lishments.

It is suggested that the use of locked doors should be gradually restricted,
and that for this reason locks with ordinary handles should be fitted to the
doors. The power of locking them in special cases would of course remain.

No recommendation is made about removing the walls of the airing-courts.
In fact they are not used as places of exercise, but in some respects they are
considered a convenience, and their existence is nowise detrimental to the
establishment.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, April 14, 1875.

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

The inmates at this date are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Under Certificate,	84	57	141
Voluntary Residents,	8	6	14

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And there are, besides, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies absent on probation.

The changes among the certificated patients since the visit of 9th September
are as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	11	7	18
Discharges,	6	3	9
Deaths,	6	2	8

Of the discharges, 6 were recoveries. The causes of death were diseases of
the nervous system in 4 cases, and diarrhoea, tabes mesenterica, capillary
bronchitis, and general decay in 1 case each. The average age at death was
56 years. Considering the severity of the past winter, the mortality must be
regarded as moderate. Several of those who died have been many years in
the Institution.

The structural alterations of the buildings may now be regarded as com-
pleted, but a few rooms are still unpainted. There is no doubt that great
improvements have been effected, although much still remains to be done in
the way of furnishing and in giving the various galleries more of a domestic
character. A great deal is accomplished for the amusement and recreation
of the patients, and in this way the endeavours to promote their happiness and
welfare are manifold and assiduous. It is, however, well worthy of considera-
tion whether it would not be possible to diminish the feeling of confinement
and increase that of contentment, by relaxing the system of locked doors. It
would certainly be very grateful to many of the patients if the room doors
were furnished with locks which they could open at pleasure ; and indeed it
is thought that the experiment might be successfully carried out of leaving
free ingress and egress to several of the galleries. For ethical reasons, it is
very desirable to lessen the feeling of imprisonment.

The introduction of the *table-d'hôte*, and the satisfactory way in which it
is conducted, show in what direction further improvement in the manner of
serving the meals should be sought. At present only about 20 inmates dine
at this table, and of these 9 are voluntaries ; so that to only 11 of the certi-
ficated patients is this privilege extended. This number might be, and should
be greatly increased. In the galleries the meals continue to be served in the
manner formerly described : the meat is cooked in the kitchen, and sent up
in certain quantities to each gallery. More care is taken to serve it in season,
but it would be better that the patients took their seats, and were helped as
in ordinary life, instead of having their plates filled before they were called
in. The battered tin dishes are still in use.

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sioners'
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The house was in excellent order, and the bedding and day-clothing were in good condition. The patients were remarkably free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. The entries in the register of restraint and seclusion amount to about 150 since last inspection, but they mostly refer to cases in which the patients were in bed for medical reasons. The introduction of ordinary locks with handles would greatly diminish the number of these entries. The numbers at present confined to the airing-courts are 8 males and 6 females. A few of the certificated inmates enjoy the privilege of going beyond the walls on parole, but the 20 who are registered as enjoying this privilege are chiefly voluntaries. It is again suggested that no voluntaries should be included in any of the registers which are kept for the certificated class.

Attention is directed to the infirmary beds. It is thought that the railing, which rises considerably higher than the mattress, must prove a serious inconvenience in the cases of weakly patients, more especially when they are suffering from painful maladies. One side should be made to fold down.

II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since last inspection—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	7	7	17	14	45
Discharges, . . .	3	4	9	7	23
Deaths, . . .	1	3	12	3	19

Of those discharged, 18 had recovered, 1 was transferred, 3 were taken home, and 1 remained out on the expiry of the period of probation. The causes of death were affections of the nervous system in 11 cases, and maladies of various kinds in the remaining 8. Nine of the cases were admitted in 1874 and 1875, so that the mortality was more than usually heavy among the patients who had been long resident, a result probably due to the severity of the past season. The average age at death was the same as in the Crichton Institution, viz., 56 years.

The general condition of the house was very satisfactory, although in the matter of decoration and consideration of the patients' comforts it does not yet come up to the standard which is elsewhere generally accepted. Many of the mattresses remain too hard for comfort, and it is once more pointed out that the pillows are insufficient to afford proper support to the head. No complaints were made of insufficient clothing, but it may be well to point out that a complete suit of female clothing weighed only 8 lbs., the common weight in similar establishments being 10 lbs.

The food served during the visit was abundant and of good quality. The manner of serving it in portions leads, however, to great waste. The rice, which constituted part of the dinner, was not touched by some of the patients, while others left more than half.

Great tranquillity prevailed in every ward. No one was in seclusion, and only 6 entries occur in the register of restraint and seclusion since last visit. The number registered as industrially employed are 96 males and 82 females, the numbers resident being 175 males and 153 females. These proportions, in comparison with what is attained elsewhere, are small, but it is not improbable that the proximity of the Crichton Institution has a good deal to do with this result. It certainly has with the numbers restricted to the airing-courts, which, however, at present include only 14 females. The alterations still going on in the grounds furnish abundant means of occupation for the men. When once these are completed, difficulties in this respect will probably be encountered, as the farm finds employment for only about twenty. It, however, affords the means of extended exercise to the whole community, and is, in this and in other ways, a very valuable acquisition.

The registers are carefully and accurately kept. They are not, however, such registers as should be kept in this large and important Institution, and it is again recommended that large and well-bound books should be procured—such books as are adapted for permanent preservation.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 29th July 1875. Appendix
E.

The Asylum was visited on the 27th, 28th, and 29th inst.

It is understood that a considerable accession has been made to the lands of the Institution by the purchase of a property lying to the north-west of the present grounds; but Dr. Gilchrist was unable to give information regarding its cost, extent, or the use that is to be made of it by the Directors.

Dr. Gilchrist has recently returned, after an absence of some weeks. During his absence the Asylum was managed by his assistants, Dr. Munro and Dr. Murchison, who appear to have discharged their duties in a conscientious and efficient manner.

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

There are 85 gentlemen and 61 ladies on the registers of the Institution. In these numbers are included 8 gentlemen at present residing in country quarters, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady absent on probation. In addition to these there are 11 voluntary inmates—7 gentlemen and 4 ladies. The whole population is thus 157.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 16 admissions, 7 discharges, and 5 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 4 were cured. Of the deaths, 2 were caused by general paralysis, 1 by exhaustion, and 1 by diarrhoea. These 4 patients were admitted during the course of the present year.

The changes among the voluntary patients consist of 3 admissions and 6 discharges. The proper register for these patients has been obtained, as the result of a recommendation in a former report; but as yet no entry has been made in it, and the admission and discharge of voluntary patients continue to be recorded in a very informal manner.

This leads to the remark that the registers generally, notwithstanding the frequent recommendations of the Commissioners, are still in a most unsatisfactory state. The registers of an asylum for the insane are very important documents, and ought not only to be kept in a careful and formal manner, but they ought also to be of such a substantial character as shall secure their preservation in good order. It has often been pointed out that the reverse of all this is true of the registers, both of the Crichton Institution and the Southern Counties Asylum.

The case book was found written up to date.

In the register of restraint and seclusion there are 32 entries, 7 of them referring to seclusion on account of violence.

Nine attendants have ceased to be in the service of the Institution—5 having left voluntarily, 2 having been discharged for intemperance and neglect of duty, and 2 having died.

Two accidents are recorded, but of a trifling character.

No patient now occupies a box bed.

A considerable improvement has taken place in the cooking and serving of the food; but further improvements are desirable. In particular, more consideration should be given to the condition and character of the dishes and dish-covers, and beer of a better quality should be supplied. Few people would willingly drink the beer which was in general use on the day of the visit. About 20 patients dine at the *table-d'hôte*, with a result so satisfactory that it is very desirable the number should be increased.

The doors of access to the airing-courts from the Crystal Palace day-rooms should have ordinary door handles, so as to open and shut without a key, and the low north female day-room should be furnished with a carpet.

It was observed with satisfaction that some patients who formerly seldom if ever left the house, have lately been induced to take exercise regularly in the open air.

II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The present population consists of:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Private patients,	38	36	74
Pauper patients,	133	121	254
	171	157	328

Appendix
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sioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Dunfries
Asylum.

One of the patients is a voluntary inmate. There are 2 males and 1 female absent on probation.

It appears from these figures that the number of private patients in this division of the Asylum is very considerable.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit consist of 19 admissions, 17 discharges, and 7 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 15 were cured. In the cases of death, *post-mortem* examinations are not often made.

Seven attendants have ceased to be in the service of this division of the Asylum. Of these, 1 died, and 3 were discharged for intemperance and neglect of duty. Three left voluntarily.

There are 34 entries on the register of restraint and seclusion, all referring to the use of the shower-bath as a means of treatment in the cases of 7 patients labouring under acute dementia. No instance of seclusion is recorded, and no patient is now confined to the airing-courts, which are about to be supplied with verandahs.

Only 1 accident is recorded, but death followed it, either as the direct or indirect result.

Thirteen men are on parole within, but only one beyond, the grounds.

All parts of the house were, as usual, in excellent order, and great tranquillity prevailed.

In various directions the decoration of the wards is making progress. This very desirable change it is hoped the Directors will encourage.

The case book was written up to date.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 10th March 1875.

Dundee
Asylum.

There are 100 men and 100 women at present on the registers, there being of each sex 30 private and 70 pauper patients. The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit consist of 44 admissions, 26 discharges, and 11 deaths. These figures indicate a considerable movement in the population. Of the patients discharged, 19 were cured, and 7 were transferred to other asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses. The deaths have been somewhat more numerous than usual. One was a case of suicide, and another resulted from having swallowed a piece of wood before admission. The diseases fatal in the other 9 cases were bronchitis in 2, pneumonia in 1, general paralysis in 2, paralysis in 2, apoplexy in 1, and senile decay in 1. It is proper to add that 5 of the deaths occurred among patients recently admitted. The present sanitary condition of the inmates appears to be good, and it is said that little evil resulted from the great cold of the past winter. This was probably due to the precautions which were taken. The old and feeble were kept within doors during the very severe weather. In addition to ordinary means of heating employed during the day, seven or eight fires were kept constantly burning during the night in various parts of the house; and great care was taken that the bed coverings were in all cases sufficient. Three accidents are recorded, 2 being serious, viz., fracture of the neck of the femur in a paralytic, and suicide by strangulation. The circumstances attending the second of these were duly inquired into, and none of the officials was found blame-worthy.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 60 entries, referring to 15 patients, several of whom were epileptics. The douche was used on three occasions, once as a punishment. No patient, however, was found in seclusion, nor was any one observed wearing any special contrivance of dress.

Several changes have taken place among the attendants, but none as the result of bad conduct.

The proportion of suicidal and melancholic patients is at present unusually large, and the difficulties of management are thus increased.

A substantial and well-cooked dinner was served during the visit. Much has been done to improve the manner of serving the meals, but much still remains to be done. It is felt, however, that the structural arrangements make it difficult to attain what is desirable in this matter.

The dress of the men is by no means so satisfactory as that of the women, Appendix and this remark extends to private patients paying low rates of board.* E.

It is recorded with great satisfaction that the Directors have purchased a site for a new Asylum. The existing establishment, therefore, now occupies only a temporary position. It is clear that the prosperity of the Institution will be secured by erecting the new asylum with as little delay as possible. Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept. Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, October 16, 1875

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 10th March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	7	7	19	30	63
Discharges, . . .	5	8	9	24	46
Deaths,	2	0	3	4	9

Of the patients discharged, 26 had recovered, 7 were removed to lunatic ward of poorhouses, and the rest were placed in other asylums and private dwellings. The causes of death were senile decay in 1 case, and organic affections of the nervous centres in 8 cases. The sanitary condition of the establishment is described as having been satisfactory, and at present only 1 patient is confined to bed. The present numbers are 108 males and 101 females; 59 being private patients and 152 paupers.

The condition of the house remains very much as formerly described. It was clean, well ventilated, and comfortably warmed, and in some parts presented a cheerful home-like aspect; but in others the accommodation and fittings are inconvenient and rough, and entirely out of harmony with the views of the day. It is therefore satisfactory to know that the arrangements for the erection of the new Asylum are in progress. It is very desirable that they should be pushed forward with diligence, for the present establishment is being always more and more hemmed in by new buildings, which must in many ways affect it injuriously.

The patients were on the whole free from excitement, but the means of exercise and industrial occupation are insufficient for their proper care. No patient was in seclusion, but 44 entries of seclusion occur in the register since last visit, referring to 10 individuals. The period varied from a few hours to 5 days, and the cause was generally epilepsy or paroxysmal violence. The bedding and day-clothing were in adequate quantity. A full suit of male day-clothing was found to weigh 12 lbs., and of female day-clothing 12 lbs. 2 oz.

The condition of the clothing on the male side was not, however, always satisfactory, especially that of the low class of private patients, which was frequently shabby. Perhaps it would be better that the Institution should undertake the clothing of this class, raising the rate of maintenance in proportion. In this way it would be possible to improve their appearance.

The food served during the visit was abundant and savoury, and in the manner of serving it some improvement has been effected. But apparently the influence of the generally unsatisfactory circumstances in which the patients are placed will prevent further reform in this respect, as in many others, until the new Asylum is taken into occupation.

The various registers are carefully kept. No serious accident is recorded since last visit.

* Note by Dr. Rorie :—In private cases, due to difficulty in obtaining clothing from friends : in the pauper cases, chiefly to an attempt at present being made to abolish special dresses and special modes of fastening, as leather straps, etc.

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sioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Edinburgh
Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 22d February 1875.

There are 728 patients at present on the registers, including 1 patient absent on pass and 3 absent on probation.

This only shows a reduction of 12 in the population since October 1874, though since that date the District Asylum of Midlothian and Peebles has been opened. The number of patients in the asylum is still considerably beyond what it ought to receive; and the increasing demand for admission makes it almost a certainty that it will be impossible even to keep the population from again rising beyond its present figure. There are grounds, indeed, for fearing that there may be such an increase as to render necessary either the extension of this institution, or the provision elsewhere of new accommodation.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	17	11	37	39	104
Discharges, . . .	9	4	46	38	97
Deaths,	5	4	5	5	19

Of the 76 paupers admitted, all but 4 were chargeable to parishes in the district. A state of mental depression among the admitted appears to have been exceptionally common.

The 97 discharges were made up of 24 who left the Asylum recovered, and 73 who left it unrecovered. The number of the last is large, but it includes 62 who were transferred to other Asylums, 51 going to the Midlothian and Peebles Asylum.

The death-rate has been low, especially among the paupers. The existing sanitary condition is good, and the inmates passed through the great cold of December without injury, the feeble and aged patients having been kept within doors. It is satisfactory to note the diminished frequency of phthisis as a cause of death. This disease produced 3 only of the 19 deaths. Other pulmonary affections have also been infrequent. Pneumonia appears once and bronchitis not at all as a cause of death. General paralysis was fatal to 3, carcinoma of the liver to 2, heart disease to 2, diarrhoea to 1, peritonitis to 2, brain disease to 2, senile exhaustion to 1, convulsions to 1, and exhaustion attending melancholia to 1. To these unfortunately there has to be added a case of suicide. Inquiry into the circumstances attending this death did not show that blame could be attached to any of the officials.

As usual, a large proportion of the deaths, and a great majority of the recoveries, take place among recently admitted patients. There is a great movement in the population of this Asylum, giving it much of an hospital character; nevertheless a considerable proportion of the inmates may be regarded as more or less steady and permanent residents.

In the cases of 16 of the 19 persons who died, *post-mortem* examinations were carefully made, and the results recorded in a painstaking and useful manner. It is hoped that the arrangements for pathological work in the new buildings will be made thoroughly satisfactory, and that provision will be made for such chemical investigations as are desirable.

Few accidents are recorded in addition to the suicide already alluded to, there being only 3 others, all slight.

Twenty-four changes have occurred among the attendants, 11 having been dismissed for drunkenness. Notwithstanding this, it is thought that the staff of attendants is improving in character.

The entries in the register of restraint and seclusion are greatly less numerous than they used to be. No patient wearing any special contrivance of dress attracted attention, and no one was found in a locked room.

The male patients are increasingly employed in useful and healthful occupations. This was very noticeable during the visit. Among the women, however, no such satisfactory change was observed.

The number of hair mattresses is being rapidly increased.

In spite of the fact that very extensive structural changes are actively in progress, the house everywhere was found clean and in good order.

There prevailed during the whole time of the visit an unusual tranquillity and contentment. This change for the better was most apparent in the separate division for females, and is due to various causes, but probably more to the reduction of the numbers than to any other. A still further improvement in this part of the building will, it is believed, result from the withdrawal of some of the noisy patients, by transferring them to other wards, a step which is understood to be in contemplation.

The Asylum is at present in a transition state. The structural changes which have been resolved on, and which are in actual progress, are thorough in their nature, and will go a great way to make this metropolitan Asylum what it ought to be. It is impossible in the existing state of matters to accomplish all the internal reforms which are desirable; but very much has already been done under great disadvantages. This is already showing itself practically in the good results of treatment which are detailed in this report. The changes which have been, or which are being made, both as regards the structure and the management, are in accordance with the often-repeated recommendations of the Commissioners. The Directors are carrying them out with enlightenment and liberality; and it is highly satisfactory to have to record that alterations on the East House, as radical and well-conceived as those on the West House, have been resolved on, and are likely soon to be commenced.

The registers were as usual in good order. A new register for voluntary patients, however, is desirable.

Appendix
E.Com-
missioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Edinburgh
Asylum.ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, *November 10, 1875.*

The patients at this date are—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Eastern Department,	42	39	81
In Western do.,	289	348	637

And in addition 6 males and 6 females are absent on pass or probation, and 1 female by absconding.

The numbers resident do not greatly differ from those recorded at the visit of 22d February, allowance being made for those temporarily absent; but a tendency to an increase is perceptible in the Eastern Department, which would have been much more marked if acceptance could have been given to all the applications for admission. Temporary extension of the accommodation has, however, been provided by hiring a cottage close to the old entrance gate, in which three ladies and an attendant sleep; and a permanent extension for seven or eight patients of each sex is in progress by the erection of new buildings in connection with the existing house.

The following are the changes which have taken place since last visit :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	32	35	70	87	224
Discharges,	30	16	52	78	176
Deaths,	8	4	17	16	45

These figures give an increase of 9 in the number of private patients, and a decrease of 6 in that of paupers. The pauper patients were, with few exceptions, chargeable to the parishes of the district, and the exceptional cases have since been generally transferred to the Asylums of their own districts.

Of the patients discharged, 113 had recovered, 31 were transferred to other establishments, and the rest were placed in private dwellings. The mortality, which in extent has been about an average, was due in 29 cases to disease of the nervous centres, in 8 to phthisis, in 4 to exhaustion and decay, in 3 to various chronic maladies, and in 1 to inflammation of the lungs. Of the patients who died, 23 were admitted in 1873, 1874, and 1875, and 22 in previous years. The deaths among the old residents have thus been considerable.

The Asylum continues in the state of transition in which it has been found at recent inspections, but the improvements already effected have greatly increased the amenity and cheerfulness of the East House, and those which are in progress or are contemplated promise to add very much to the convenience of the house, and to the comfort of both patients and attendants.

Appendix E. In the West House the extensive structural changes and additions are making steady progress, and are sufficiently advanced to show that the grave defects of the original building will be very thoroughly overcome. Extensive modifications of the airing-courts are likewise being carried out.

Commissioners' Entries. In the meantime the management of the Institution is carried on under considerable difficulties, which, however, do not materially affect its condition or the discipline of the establishment. In several parts many things were seen that were open to improvement, but they are not specially noticed, as it is believed that they will all be embraced in the measures of reform at present in progress.

Royal and District Asylums. It was very satisfactory to find a decided decrease of excitement among the patients of both departments of the West House, ascribable partly to changes in the manner of classification, and partly to the increase of extended exercise and industrial occupation. The use of seclusion has been restricted to 35 occasions, in 18 different cases.

Edinburgh Asylum. The various registers are carefully kept. It is recorded that *post-mortem* examinations were made in 38 cases since last visit. In 6 cases permission to make them was refused.

P.S.—It may be stated that during the summer months a house was rented at North Berwick, to which several of the ladies and gentlemen went in rotation. The change appears to have been much appreciated.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th March 1875.

Elgin District Asylum. There are 36 men and 30 women at present on the registers, including 1 man and 1 woman absent on probation.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 13 admissions, 11 discharges, and 5 deaths.

Mr. Reid, who has long superintended the Asylum, resigned his appointment about the beginning of this year, and his successor, Mr. Pickeman, entered on the discharge of his duties on the 12th of March. Mrs. Pickeman fills the position of matron.

The staff consists at present of 3 female attendants, 1 laundry-maid, 1 cook, 2 house-maids, 3 male attendants, and 1 fireman.

As regards numbers, therefore, it is sufficient; but it is strongly recommended that an effort be made to secure the services of persons of greater efficiency and trustworthiness by increasing the remuneration.

There is room for improvement in the clothing both of the men and women. The matting and wax-cloth, too, in various parts of the house stand in need of renewal. It would be an advantage if the supply of newspapers were somewhat increased.

The house was never found in better order, and there is every reason to believe that the Asylum will maintain its high character under the superintendence of Mr. Pickeman.

P.S.—There are 15 empty beds at present in the house.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, October 20, 1875.

Since the visit of 27th March 16 patients have been admitted, 9 have been discharged, and 6 have died. Of the discharges, 5 were recoveries and 3 transfers to other Asylums. One patient went to join his friends in New Zealand. Of the deaths, 2 were due to organic disease of the nervous system, and 1 to each of the following maladies: dropsy, disease of heart, consumption, and dysentery. Two of the patients died soon after admission, but the mortality must nevertheless be regarded as high; and on inquiry it is found that the health of the community has not been altogether satisfactory. A good deal of bowel-complaint has occurred, the cause of which may probably be ascribed to the great scarcity of water, which has in various ways interfered with due attention to cleanliness. Possibly, however, there may also be some mistakes in the dietary. The beer, for instance, would be very likely to promote looseness of the bowels, especially where there was at the same time an epidemic tendency to diarrhoea. The scarcity of milk, owing to the foot-and-mouth disease, may also have had some influence in lowering the sanitary condition of the establishment.

The pecuniary returns from the farm for the past season are stated to be satisfactory, and a good deal is also received from the sale of pigs. It would, however, be good policy to retain some of the pigs for home consumption, either fresh or cured. A pleasant and healthy change in the dietary would thus be secured. The house was found in excellent order. A good deal has recently been done in extending papering and in adding to the articles of decoration, but attention is directed to the necessity of overhauling the hair mattresses, many of which have become thin and hard, and to the propriety of supplying cushions more generally to the seats. The beds used by wet patients should also be improved by removing the trough bottoms of the bedsteads, and the dormitories should be furnished with new chairs. In several ways a tendency to economy trenching upon parsimony was perceptible.* The day-clothing was in good condition. A full suit of men's clothing was found to weigh 9½ lbs., and of women's 9½ lbs. The minimum weight for winter clothing should be 10 lbs.; in many Asylums it amounts to 12 lbs., or more. The present inmates are 36 men and 31 women, besides whom there is one woman absent on probation. The numbers industrially employed are about 24 men and 20 women, and of the men about 15 are returned as equal to ordinary labourers. Occasionally work is done for neighbouring farmers, and the money thus gained is added to the amusement fund, which during last season it has doubled. Both sexes were entirely free from excitement. No one was in seclusion or in bed. With the view of increasing the home-like aspect of the house, it is recommended that as a rule the doors of the rooms should have locks with handles, which would permit of free ingress and egress.

The wages of the attendants have been raised to an extent which it is hoped will in future secure the services of efficient persons. Since Mr. Pickeman entered on his duties no patient has been secluded. There has been one accident, to which the attention of the Lunacy Board was at the time directed. The usual amusements continue to be carried out, but there has been no increase of the periodicals supplied.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12th March 1875.

There are 109 men and 139 women at present in the Asylum, exclusive of 3 women who are absent on probation. Six of the men and 17 of the women are not paupers.

Since the date of last visit, on the 25th of September, the following changes have taken place:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	7	11	14	34
Discharges,	4	7	8	9	28
Deaths,	0	0	2	2	4

Of the patients discharged, 19 were cured, 6 were sent to be boarded out, and 3 went home relieved, to be cared for by their friends.

The mortality has been low. No death occurred between the 16th of November and the 12th of February. *Post-mortem* examinations are made in nearly every case of death, and the results are admirably recorded. Two accidents have occurred,—1 slight, and the other a fracture of the ulna in a struggle with an attendant.

The register of restraint and seclusion appears to be very carefully kept. The entries in it refer almost entirely to two patients, one of whom is extremely suicidal, and the other an obstinate self-mutilator.

Sixteen attendants have left—2 for insubordination, 1 for striking a patient, 1 for immoral conduct, 1 in consequence of becoming insane, and the rest of their own accord. The female attendants begin with a wage of £16, and rise to £20; and male attendants with £26, and rise to £30.

None of the airing-courts has been in use for 9 months—all the patients take their exercise in the general grounds. This change is said to have proved beneficial in various directions, and the propriety of pulling down the walls of the airing-courts is under consideration.

* This allegation was called in question by the District Board.

**Appendix
E.****Commis-
sioners'
Entries.****Royal and
District
Asylums.****Fife and
Kinross
Asylum.**

In visiting the male side of the Asylum, every door was found unlocked. On the female side, only 3 doors required to be opened by a key. Of the 248 patients in the Asylum, 220 occupied unlocked rooms. This fact involves more than the mere removal or abatement of the sense of imprisonment. It has this most desirable result on all the inmates, but to a very large and increasing number it means actual freedom to come and go at pleasure. It is admittedly of importance to avoid the mere appearance of restraint, but much more than this is done here, the freedom accorded to the patients being real as well as seeming. On the male side, in so far as locked doors are concerned, no difference was seen between the arrangements of this Asylum and those of an hospital for the treatment of ordinary diseases. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the effects in the management are to render it easier and cheaper.

Many additions have been made to the articles of furniture and decoration, and the aspect of the day-rooms and dormitories was very cheerful and homelike. Sofas, however, are wanted in the female convalescent day-room; and the dining-hall, which was much injured by the defects in the steam-heating apparatus, is greatly in need of being repainted. The recreation hall, perhaps, is the least tastefully and satisfactorily decorated apartment in the Asylum, and it is felt to be somewhat out of harmony with the rest of the house when its purpose is considered.

The Directors have voted a sum of £20 annually towards the amusement fund, and in other respects they show liberality and a desire to maintain the high character which the Asylum has acquired.

Though the supply of daily, weekly, and monthly serials is good, the library itself is still small; but if attention were directed to the desirability of possessing a greater number and variety of books, the collection would probably be increased by donations.

The dinner consisted of broth, beef, and potatoes, which were all of good quality and well cooked. During the serving of the meal, which was satisfactorily done, the patients conducted themselves with perfect order and tranquillity.

The bread, which was being delivered to the store-keeper at the time of the visit, was somewhat sour, and complaints regarding it were again made by the patients.

The convalescent house for men was in every respect in a most satisfactory state. It is practically a private dwelling, and the inmates lead a family life. Night-shirts have been supplied to them, and it is intended gradually to do the same in the case of the men who occupy the main building.

The arrangements for heating the single rooms by hot water are nearly completed, and two lodges or cottages are being erected on the grounds, and are to be occupied by married members of the staff.

On the female side, the Asylum may be regarded as full, but there are 20 empty beds on the male side.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the general impression left by the visit, regarding the state and management of the Asylum and the condition and treatment of the patients, was very pleasing.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, October 8, 1875.

The patients at this date are 125 males and 147 females. The following are the changes since the visit of 12th March:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	4	4	32	22	62
Discharges, . . .	1	3	12	14	30
Deaths, . . .	1	0	6	2	9

The figures show an increase of 16 males and 7 females in the numbers resident; but of the male admissions, 15 were those of patients chargeable to the Barony Parish of Glasgow, whose removal to the new parochial asylum at Lenzie will soon be undertaken. The increase of females seems to arise from

the legitimate demand for admissions from the district, and as the female department is now fully occupied, the question of how this is in future to be met will, there is reason to fear, soon present itself for serious consideration. Of the patients discharged, 21 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 8 were placed in private dwellings. An increase of this last category might, for a time at least, furnish adequate room to meet the demands for admission; but without the willing co-operation of parochial authorities there is little hope of this being accomplished. The mortality has been moderate. Of the 9 deaths, 2 resulted from accidents, 4 from organic disease of the nervous centres, 1 from tuberculosis, and 2 from pulmonary affections. Seven of the fatal cases were admitted in 1874 and 1875, and the remaining 2 in previous years. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all the cases.

The whole establishment was found in excellent order, and on every side evidence of careful and thoughtful supervision was apparent. Articles calculated to promote the comfort of the patients, to supply them with the means of occupation and amusement, and to add to the cheerfulness of the wards, are being constantly increased, and papering and painting is being steadily extended or renewed. The beneficial influence of this procedure is seen in the appearance and behaviour of the patients, and encouragement is thus held out for further progress in the same direction. Accordingly, it is recommended that a mirror should be placed above the mantelpiece in the female refractory day-room, and that the linoleum in the main corridor on the male side should be renewed. It is also desirable that something should be done to improve the appearance of the amusement hall.

The patients were remarkably tranquil and free from excitement, and very clean and tidy in person and dress. A great improvement in these respects has followed the abolition of the use of the airing-courts and the consequent changes which were introduced in the management of the Institution. Industrial occupation has been greatly extended, and scarcely any patients, with the exception of those in the sick rooms, are now idle. Instead of being turned out into the airing-courts to roam about at pleasure, and too frequently to indulge in degraded practices, the females are now assembled in the day-rooms, and trained to occupy themselves in sewing, darning, etc. In this way the forenoon is spent, and in the afternoon extended exercise is taken in the general grounds. When visited, the refractory ward was empty, with the exception of two single rooms both with unlocked doors; all the other patients were engaged in the work-rooms or laundry. Of the men, only from 10 to 15 are, as a rule, not occupied, and a large proportion enjoy the privilege of going about at their own pleasure. The occupations on the day of the visit were, in the garden and fields 65, in the shops 9, in house-work and teasing hair 21, in various other ways 15.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been satisfactory, a result due to the great attention given to the hygienic management of the inmates. The clothing and bedding were in good condition. The means of heating are now considered sufficient, and the dietary is abundant and properly varied. All the articles of food are of the best quality. The dining-hall is too small for the establishment, but more room during meals might easily be secured simply by the males and females being served at different hours.

No patient was in seclusion, and only seven entries of this nature occur in the register since last visit, in the cases of three patients for periods of from 2 to 8 hours. Gloves were used in one case for surgical reasons.

Four accidents are recorded, all more or less of a serious nature, and in two instances ending in death. There can be no doubt that one of the most serious difficulties in asylum management is that of obtaining the services of trustworthy attendants, and it is strongly recommended that an inducement be held out to good behaviour and prolonged service by giving a retiring allowance after a certain period of service.

It is noticed with pleasure that endeavours are being made, by the erection of cottages for certain of the superior officers, to retain their services by thus improving their comfort; for it may be assumed as an axiom that it is only by making it a matter of self-interest to the staff to remain in the establishment that a check can be put on the numerous changes among them.

Post-mortem examinations are generally made, and the results are carefully

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross Asylum.

Appendix
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Entries.Royal and
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Asylum.

recorded. For the proper regulation of funerals, and in deference to the feelings of relatives, it is desirable that a room were provided where those attending could assemble.

The various registers are kept with neatness and care.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, *June 2, 1875.*

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 7th November :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	18	18	80	40	156
Discharges,	10	11	94	37	152
Deaths,	6	2	18	5	31

These figures show a diminution of 27 in the numbers resident, but this result has been attained only by taking advantage of vacant accommodation in the Asylums of Midlothian, Fife, and Argyll, to which a considerable number of patients has been transferred. Of the total discharges, 39 were recoveries and no less than 81 transfers to other establishments. The remaining 32 were removals to private dwellings at the instance of relatives, parochial boards, and the Physician Superintendent. It is obvious that had no facilities offered themselves for the transfer of patients, the Institution must have been dangerously overcrowded, and although the approaching partial opening of the new Parochial Asylum of the Barony will again afford the means of relief, still it must be kept in mind that the growing wants of Lanarkshire will soon overtake even the whole accommodation of this new establishment, and that Gartnavel will have serious difficulties in implementing its contract with the district. It is scarcely to be expected that the relief afforded by other districts can be other than temporary, as their own wants are likely speedily to increase under the influence of the grant-in-aid to pauper lunatics from the Imperial Exchequer.

The mortality, especially when taking into account the trying nature of the past winter, must be regarded as moderate. About one-half of the deaths occurred among the patients admitted in 1874 and 1875, and the other half among those admitted in earlier years from 1853 downwards. The causes of death were consumption in 9 cases, organic affections of the nervous centres in 8, and various maladies in the remaining 14.

The general aspect of the establishment is still as it has been repeatedly described, but symptoms are apparent of its being about to enter upon a new career of progress and development. That a great deal requires to be done in the way of embellishment, furnishing, and modification of accommodation to bring it up to modern ideas, has been so frequently pointed out without producing any result, that the effort was given up as hopeless. What has now to be done, therefore, represents a long accumulation of deferred improvements, and the heavy expenditure, which must be a concomitant of rectifying past neglect, must be faced by the Directors in this spirit. Dr. Yellowlees is so fully aware of what requires to be done, that it is unnecessary to enter into details on this point.

The house was in excellent order, making due allowance for the disturbing influence of the painting and papering operations at present in progress. The patients were free from excitement, and the registers show that the necessity for seclusion is rarely experienced. Industrial occupation has been largely developed, and the numbers employed in the grounds actively and usefully have been greatly increased.

Material modifications have likewise been made in the modes of recreation, and the social meetings of the two sexes in the West House have already exercised a marked beneficial influence on the mental condition of several patients. Altogether a very hopeful spirit is felt as to the future of the Institution, provided only that its accommodation is not taxed beyond its proper capabilities.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 25th and 26th November 1875.

Appendix
E.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Commis- sioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions,	19	19	91	53	182	Royal an- District Asylums, Glasgow Asylum.
Discharges, Recovered, . .	2	7	22	18	49	
„ Relieved,	14	6	33	24	77	
„ Dead,	2	1	13	6	22	

These figures include 1 voluntary patient admitted and 1 voluntary patient discharged.

The present population of the Asylum consists of—

	282 Males and 185 Females in the East House,	
and 65 „	59 „	in the West House,
Total,	347 „ and 244 „	or 591 in all.

Of the whole number of inmates, 256 males and 155 females are paupers, or 411 in all. The situation of the parishes to which these patients are chargeable is shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	Total.
To the Barony Parish,	23	50	73
„ Govan do.,	2	2	4
„ Glasgow City do.,	99	14	113
To other Parishes in Lanarkshire,	130	89	219
To Parishes out of Lanarkshire,	2	0	2
Total,	256	155	411

The East House is still greatly overcrowded. This is true both of the dormitories and day-rooms. Camp-beds or shake-downs are still largely in use. In one day-room, which serves also for dining-room, chapel, and hall for concerts and dances, there are 70 patients, each of whom has only 15 feet of floor space and 229 of cubic space. To some extent this overcrowding will be relieved by the withdrawal of the 73 patients chargeable to the Barony Parish, and the 4 patients chargeable to the Govan Parish, which the opening of the Asylum at Woodilee and the extension of the Asylum at Merryflats will soon render possible. The removal, however, of this number of patients will not be sufficient to relieve this Institution of the evils of overcrowding, and the provision for the comfort of the pauper inmates will continue to be decidedly less satisfactory in it than in District Asylums. It is very desirable that this fact should be realised by the Directors.

No progress has been made with the erection of a dining-hall and amusement room, and no structural changes of importance have to be recorded. But various minor changes in a right direction were observed. All the beds are now provided with double sheets, the fire guards have been removed, pictures are more abundant, several of the dormitories have been papered and painted, and the water-closet arrangements have been improved.

The mortality has been low, and the existing sanitary condition is good. Five of the 22 deaths were caused by phthisis, and 8 by general paralysis. *Post-mortem* examinations have been frequent.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 89 entries, referring chiefly to short periods of seclusion. This register is carefully kept.

Six accidents are recorded. These include 2 cases of fractured ribs, the cause in 1 case being a fall, and in another a scuffle with an attendant.

Sixty-eight attendants have left, 3 of these being dismissed for striking patients, 2 for dishonesty, 1 for drunkenness, and 9 for insubordination.

The house was in good order, and the patients were neatly and comfortably clothed. The evidences of ability in the management were numerous, but the overcrowding and the structural defects were never more apparent.

Appendix
E.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 1st March 1875.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

There are 36 men and 56 women at present on the registers, inclusive of 3 women absent on probation. They are all paupers except 3 men and 5 women.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred:—13 admissions, including 3 private patients; 19 discharges, including 17 transferences to other Asylums; and 3 deaths, of which 2 occurred in the cases of patients admitted into the Asylum in a very feeble, if not in a dying condition.

Hadding-
ton
Asylum.

One trifling accident is recorded, and the register of restraint and seclusion contains only one entry.

The inmates are said to have enjoyed good health during the past winter, in spite of the exceptionally low temperature which prevailed. The old and feeble were confined as far as possible to the house, which was kept warm and comfortable by good fires. Care was taken that the more vigorous who took exercise in the open air, or engaged in out-door occupations, were sufficiently clothed and always in motion. As the result probably of these and similar precautions, the patients are said to have enjoyed a greater freedom from colds and coughs than the attendants, whose conduct could not at times be so much under control.

Curtains have been placed on many of the windows, and the aspect of the wards is increasingly cheerful, comfortable, and home-like. All parts of the house were as usual in excellent order and scrupulously clean. Brushing and dusting are thoroughly and constantly done, but it is not found necessary to wash the dormitory floors more frequently than once a quarter. There can be little doubt that this has a good influence on the health of the community.

The state of the beds, of the bed-clothing, of the body-clothing, and of personal cleanliness was very satisfactory. The mental condition of the patients was characterised by much tranquillity and contentment. Everything went to show that the management continues to merit the favourable things which have been said of it in former reports.

The registers and books were found in good order and written up to date, and Dr. Howden was as usual found at his post.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, *September 27, 1875.*

The inmates at this date are 36 males and 55 females, 6 of each sex being considered curable. The following are the changes since the visit of 1st March:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	6	9	15
Discharges,	2	8	10
Deaths,	4	2	6

Of the patients admitted, 2 males and 2 females were private cases. Of those discharged, 7 had recovered, 2 were sent to Inveresk Poorhouse, and 1 was taken home. The mortality has been rather high, and was due in 4 cases to pulmonary affections, and in 2 to epilepsy. The predominating causes of the mortality point to the desirability of affording more shelter to the patients in the grounds, and of providing overcoats for the feeble and sickly.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order. On the female side, however, there was some appearance of overcrowding, and the inmates in this department are above the numbers for which the house was constructed. An equal number on the male side would involve the necessity of a resident medical officer.

The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state, and personal cleanliness is properly seen to. Earthenware baths have been supplied in the place of those of slate, which had given way. The supply of water is now sufficient for all purposes, and is calculated to be equal to 40 gallons a day per head. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment, and no patient has been secluded since last inspection. It is suggested that the system of furnishing the doors with ordinary locks should be further extended and applied to the single rooms.

The means of industrial occupation are varied and at present abundant; the possession of the quarry is in many ways a boon, but the endeavours to obtain additional land should not on this account be relaxed. The object should be to obtain possession of the land between the Asylum and the glebe, and when this has been accomplished, permanent means of employment of the most healthy and profitable kind would be secured. Adequate attention appears to be given to amusement and recreation, and bathing and pleasure excursions during the summer have been numerous. The dietary is good and abundant. The food is neatly served, and care is taken that the wants of every one are fully supplied.

The earnings of the females continue to be applied to purposes of recreation and decoration. The experiment is suggested of paying the men for their labour perhaps in a conventional currency instead of giving them allowances of tobacco, etc. The registers continue to be carefully kept.

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ton
Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 29th and 30th March 1875.

There are 173 men and 153 women, or 326 patients in all, resident in the Asylum. In addition to these there are 5 men and 1 woman absent on probation, whose names are still on the registers, and who may possibly return to the Asylum.

Inverness
Asylum.

The population is thus still undergoing an increase; and it is understood that there is no near prospect of any sensible diminution by the removal of either recovered or unrecovered patients, there being only from 5 to 10 of each sex whom the superintendent regards as likely to be soon fit for discharge. An effort has been made to obtain additional dormitory accommodation by using for that purpose apartments designed for other purposes; but this will not relieve the day-rooms, which are overcrowded. On the female side, the day-rooms of the sick and private wards do not give more than 17 square feet of floor space to each occupant.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	23	21	44
Discharges,	10	17	27
Deaths,	5	4	9

Of the 27 patients discharged, 16 were recovered, 8 relieved, and 3 not improved.

The deaths were caused by paralysis and hemiplegia in 3 instances; by general paralysis in 1; by dysentery in 1; by heart disease in 1; by anasarca in 1; by caries of the spinal column in 1; and by exhaustion in 1. No death has resulted from phthisis; and it is worthy of remark that in spite of the very cold weather of last winter, acute pulmonary diseases have neither proved fatal in any case, nor been of frequent occurrence. Erysipelas, carbuncle, and whitlow appear, however, to have been unusually common. In connection with this, perhaps it may be properly observed that the supply of milk has often been much below what was desirable. The full quantity required by the average population during the period is about 275 pints; but the actual supply for three months did not exceed 100 pints, and on one occasion it fell to 72. The existing sanitary condition is, on the whole, satisfactory. Nine patients, however, were found in bed, all labouring under chronic bodily ailments, except one, who, from caprice, has kept his bed since last July.

Since the date of last visit, 11 patients escaped; but they were all brought back after absences varying from a few hours to 12 days.

No accident of a serious nature is recorded; and the register of restraint and seclusion contains only 3 entries referring to patients who were secluded in consequence of violent conduct.

Of the 12 attendants and servants who have left, 2 were dismissed for striking patients, 2 for drunkenness, and 1 for insubordination.

In last report attention was called to the state of the clothing of the male patients. Some improvements have been effected by the introduction of material

Appendix
E.Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.Royal and
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of different colours; but, as regards tidiness, there is still room for great improvement. If some men have to wear clothes which greatly misfit, they cannot present a tidy appearance; and this result is much intensified if the misfitting garments are worn by the insane, many of whom are naturally of slovenly and untidy habits. It is strongly recommended, therefore, that each patient's clothes should be made for himself. This ought not to occasion any addition to the cost of clothing; and it ought to be easily done for the great majority of the patients who may be regarded as permanently resident in the Asylum. It is also recommended that the patching should be more neatly executed, and that greater attention should be given to the replacing of buttons which may have fallen off. These remarks refer only to the clothing of the male patients.

In consequence of a severe family bereavement, Dr. Aitken was absent, but the house was found in its usual good order. Many evidences were seen of his painstaking and assiduous personal discharge of his duties as Superintendent of the Asylum.

The furnishing and decoration of the day-rooms and dormitories are making manifest progress; but it would be well if a larger sum of money were placed annually at Dr. Aitken's disposal for this purpose. It would be well also if such ornamental planting as is ultimately contemplated were at once undertaken. Even if this be done, it will take many years, in consequence of the slow growth of trees and shrubs, to give a clothed appearance to the grounds.

The books and registers were examined, and found in excellent order.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October 19, 1875.*

The patients on the register at this date are 177 males and 166 females, of whom 7 males and 11 females are absent on probation. The numbers actually resident are thus 170 men and 155 women. The changes since the visit of 30th March are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	21	29	50
Discharges,	12	15	27
Deaths,	9	3	12

These figures show an increase of 11. The numbers are now considerably in excess of those for which the house was originally constructed, but accommodation has been provided by placing patients in rooms not intended for them, and in this way the evils of overcrowding have been avoided. It is now evident, however, that more radical measures will be required to meet the ever-growing demand for accommodation, and it is accordingly proposed to erect two detached buildings, each capable of receiving fifty patients, behind, and in close proximity to, the existing house. The plans for these new buildings have been prepared, and the accommodation which they provide will be simple and convenient. Of the patients discharged since last visit, 22 had recovered. Of the present inmates, 49 males and 51 females are reckoned curable.

Of the 12 deaths, 5 were due to consumption, and 2 to typhoid fever. Of the remaining 5, 4 were caused by diseases of various kinds, and 1 was the result of injuries, the origin of which baffled detection.

It is difficult to account for the occasional appearance of typhoid fever in this Asylum, and the high rate of mortality from consumption has equally been an obscure problem. It is, however, satisfactory to find that there has in recent years been a notable diminution in the total mortality of the community. This result is very probably connected with the changes made some time ago in the dietary; but it is suggested that the experiment should be tried of limiting as much as possible the use of water in house-cleaning, by varnishing or waxing the floors, and so insuring a drier and more healthy atmosphere within doors.

The clothing has been much improved both in condition and in fit. It is, however, a fact of some importance that the weight of the clothing is considerably less than what is common in similar institutions. A complete suit of male day-clothing was found to weigh 8 lbs. 10 oz. It is seldom in other

houses found to weigh less than 10 lbs., and frequently weighs 12 lbs., and even more. Bearing in mind the high and exposed situation of this Asylum, it would be well to consider whether warmer clothing might not be called for.

The dietary appears to be, on the whole, ample and judiciously selected. The dinner, on the day of the visit, consisted of Australian meat, white haricot beans, and bread. The quantities were 6 oz. of the meat, 6 oz. of the beans, and 4 oz. of bread for each patient, the females getting 1 oz. less of the beans. The weak point in the dietary is the milk. Last winter the quantity was very insufficient, and it is again beginning to fall off. It would be very desirable if measures could be adopted for extending the source of supply; for treacle and beer are very insufficient substitutes, and are by no means capable of affording the same amount of nourishment.

The house was in excellent order, and presented a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The number of articles of decoration is being steadily increased, and the comfort of the patients is being more and more promoted by improvements in the furniture. A very marked change for the better was noticed in the behaviour of the patients, which may be ascribed partly to an improved method of classification, partly to the abolition of the airing-courts, and partly to the comfortable feelings which flow from a better diet. Industrial occupation continues to be well developed, 149 males and 128 females being registered as employed. Of the former, 90 were at work in the garden and grounds, and 10 in the shops. Of the latter, 76 were sewing or knitting, and 14 were engaged in the kitchen and laundry. The work of the men will, it is expected, soon be turned to more profitable account in the reclamation of land than it has hitherto been in the formation of roads and the levelling of the ground around the house. In this way, however, a good deal has been accomplished.

Among other improvements at present in contemplation, is the erection of an oven in the kitchen, which will supply the means of furnishing the patients with home-baked bread.

The chief difficulty under which the administration of the Asylum is conducted is that connected with the staff, and as all the inducements hitherto tried to secure and retain the services of efficient attendants have failed, it is suggested that more success might attend arrangements for securing retiring allowances to persons who have passed a certain number of years in the service of the Institution. Instead of raising present wages, a scheme of future advantage might be developed, which would not prove more costly, and which would afford grounds for hesitation before renouncing the benefits which the time already served had conferred.

Only one entry of seclusion has been made in the register since last visit. On two occasions the jacket has been used for medical reasons. The number of wet beds rarely exceeds 4 or 5 on each side, and is frequently less.

The inspection of the house was altogether very satisfactory.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th March 1875.

The Asylum was opened on the 11th of November last, 51 patients being admitted on that day. The whole number of admissions up to the present date is 141.

As yet only 1 patient, who was transferred to another Asylum, has been discharged. Six deaths have occurred. The mean age at death was 50, and the diseases which proved fatal were general paralysis in 2 instances, phthisis in 1, Bright's disease in 1, and inflammation or congestion of the lungs in 2.

The existing population is thus 134, and consists of 70 women and 64 men, leaving about 30 empty beds for each sex.

Three accidents are recorded, two of which were more or less serious—one a fracture of the leg in the case of an attendant, and the other a fracture of a rib in the case of a patient.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains only one entry—the use of the douche for the purpose of subduing excitement. No special contrivance of dress was found in use, and no patient occupied a locked room.

Seven attendants have either left voluntarily or been dismissed.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Inverness Asylum.

Midlothian and Peebles Asylum.

Appendix E. The day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and they presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

Commissioners' Entries. The clothing both of the men and the women was very satisfactory, and due attention appears to be paid to personal cleanliness.

Royal and District Asylums. The establishment is already in good steady working order, no evidence being seen of the temporary arrangements and make-shifts which are often unavoidable in newly opened institutions.

Midlothian and Peebles Asylum. During the visit dinner was served in the hall to a very large proportion of the whole population. It consisted of broth, beef, potatoes, and bread. The food was well cooked, of excellent quality, and was served hot. The manner of distributing it and the table equipage were highly satisfactory. Good order and tranquillity prevailed.

If what was seen in the dining hall during the serving of this meal be accepted as an indication of the spirit and ability with which Dr. Anderson is to direct the general management of this Institution, its position among the Asylums of Scotland promises to be a high one.

The establishment starts with an unusually satisfactory set of books and registers, and they were found to be neatly and correctly kept.

The water-tanks in various parts of the house are defective, and it is recommended that the necessary repairs be executed with as little delay as possible. Some changes are also needed in connection with the water-closets, so as to prevent a waste of water.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, *September 20, 1875.*

The inmates under the Sheriff's order are at this date 90 males and 81 females, and there is besides 1 voluntary patient.

The following are the changes which have taken place since the visit of 6th March :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	35	15	50
Discharges,	7	1	8
Deaths,	1	2	3

The admissions include 25 patients chargeable to the City of Glasgow parish. Of the discharges, 6 were recoveries.

The causes of death were nephritis at the age of 40, exhaustion at the age of 70, and suffocation in an epileptic attack at the age of 25. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all the three cases.

The house was in excellent order, and presented in all directions abundant evidence of careful and thoughtful supervision.

Endeavours are being made by furnishing the doors with ordinary locks, and by remodelling the airing-courts, to remove as much as possible all appearance of restraint ; and very few even of the single rooms are locked at night. A large proportion of the patients, both male and female, are allowed to go out and in at their own pleasure, and rarely abuse the privilege.

Industrial occupation is so largely developed, that only the inmates of the sick rooms may be said to be idle, and, at the present time, the numbers on the register as industrially employed are 84 males and 72 females.

The amount of work which has been accomplished by the men in the grounds is very striking, and affords an instructive instance of the capabilities of insane patients when suitable means of occupation are provided for them.

The greatest tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment. One or two patients were in bed from temporary excitement, but no one was in a locked room, and no entry of seclusion occurs in the register since last visit.

The bedding and day-clothing were in all respects in a satisfactory state, and it was learned with pleasure that regular night-dresses are supplied to the males. This arrangement cannot fail to promote both health and cleanliness. The furniture is generally of a comfortable description. Sofas and easy-chairs have been supplied to the sick rooms, and other articles calculated to give the wards the aspect and character of a home will gradually be added.

The dietary is ample, and the manner of serving the food calls for commendation.

The changes among the attendants are numerous. Since last visit 15 have left the service of the Institution, of whom several were discharged for misconduct. There has been only one serious accident—dislocation of the shoulder from a fall.

Two patients are at present absent on probation.

The registers are carefully kept.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 19th March 1875.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

There are 187 male and 247 female patients, or 434 in all, at present in the Asylum.

Of these, 30 men and 51 women are private patients. These numbers include the inmates of Gayfield, and also of the two cottages on the grounds of Sunnyside, in one of which provision has been made for 7 men, and in the other for 41 women.

Montrose
Asylum.

The establishment may be regarded as full, and no addition can be made to the population without entailing the evils of overcrowding.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	7	7	12	25	51
Discharges,	3	7	7	4	21
Deaths,	1	2	3	9	15

The causes of death were phthisis in 4 instances, pneumonia in 2, general paralysis in 2, brain disease in 2, and diabetes, epilepsy, heart disease, cirrhosis of liver, and exhaustion in 1 each. The average age at death was 46. Of the patients who died, 3 were admitted in 1874, 5 in 1873, 2 in 1872, 1 in 1871, 3 in 1870, and 1 in 1865. The distribution of the deaths over the different months was as follows :—1 in November, 4 in December, 3 in January, 2 in February, and 5 in March. In 12 of the 15 deaths *post-mortem* examinations were made, and the results are recorded as usual in a most careful and satisfactory manner.

Two accidents have occurred, involving in one case fracture of the leg, and in the other fracture of the neck of the femur.

There are 22 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion, all, except 1, referring to an epileptic, liable to attacks of maniacal excitement, when he is dangerous from his great strength. At the time of the visit no patient was found alone in a locked room. Seclusion indeed appears to be very rarely deemed necessary.

Seven attendants have left, all voluntarily, except one who was dismissed for drunkenness.

There were 44 patients raised last night by the attendants, and the number of wet beds this morning was 15.

Both industrial occupations and amusements receive proper attention. The special requirements, habits, and tastes of the patients are carefully considered by the Superintendent, and are judiciously gratified.

The patients know and appreciate this, and the result is seen in the tranquillity and contentment which have always been noted in this Asylum.

Progress is still being made in the decoration of the day-rooms and dormitories, which were found as usual in excellent order.

The contract between the Asylum and the District Board of Lunacy expires on the 8th of next month, and the nature of the new contract is still quite undetermined. It is hoped, however, that it will involve a division of the county into two districts, each with a district board. This would in various ways be an advantage to the county, the Asylum, and the insane poor. It is clearly necessary that there should be no further delay in coming to a conclusion in this matter.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, October 29, 1875.

The number of patients has undergone a slight diminution since the visit of 19th March, owing to the mortality having been above an average, and

Appendix also to a higher ratio of recoveries. The following are the changes which have taken place :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissions' Entries.	Admissions,	10	9	15	29	63
	Discharges,	6	5	10	23	44
	Deaths,	1	3	13	9	26

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Montrose
Asylum.

No patients are now admitted from Dundee, but no steps have been taken for the removal of patients chargeable to Dundee parishes already in the house, and none is contemplated. The relations between the Asylum and the District Board remain in the unsettled state alluded to in last report, and indeed at the present time all the patients chargeable to the County of Forfar are resident on sufferance. This is in various ways an unsatisfactory state of matters. In the first place, the District Board fails in its statutory duty to secure accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district; and, in the second place, the Asylum is prevented, by the uncertainty of its position, from undertaking those extensions and improvements which are recognised as desirable for the welfare and comfort of the inmates. Such are, for instance, a dining hall and a new amusement hall. The present arrangements for meals show what can be done under adverse circumstances to relieve the wards from the confusion and disorder which the serving of food in them necessarily entails; but these arrangements can be regarded only as temporary expedients, for it is impossible to recognise a flagged and imperfectly lighted basement corridor as a fitting dining hall for so important an Institution. Nor can an amusement hall which is much too small, and is moreover inconveniently situated, be regarded as properly fulfilling its purpose. The accommodation may be regarded as at present fully occupied, and to meet the demands that have been made upon it, a considerable number of patients have been placed in outlying buildings. But this resource is now exhausted, and further demands for admission must be met either by refusal, or by renewed building. As the Asylum is under no obligation to receive the patients of the district, it would be so far justified in declining the reception of patients beyond its capability of accommodation; but this course might be attended by very serious consequences to the district, and it is therefore extremely desirable that a fresh agreement should without delay be concluded with the District Board. In justice to the Asylum, this agreement should define the responsibilities which it requires the Institution to undertake; and this could best be done by a division of the district, and attaching certain portions to the Asylums of Dundee and Montrose respectively. Should, however, this suggestion not meet with approval, some other, calculated to carry out the provisions of the Statute, should at once be considered and submitted to the General Board for their approval.

Of the patients discharged since last visit, 32 had recovered, 2 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 2 were transferred to other Asylums, and 7 placed in private dwellings. The deaths have been numerous, and from a variety of causes not indicative of any special influence beyond that of general decay. Of the 26 who died, all except 3 men and 4 women were in bad health on admission, and all except 1 man and 1 woman were invalids for months or years before they died; the man died of diptheria, and the woman of congestion of the lungs. Many of the patients had been many years in the Asylum, and the mortality was spread pretty equally over the whole period. The severe cold of last winter did not seem to produce any immediate effect on the health of the community, but it may be that the increased number of deaths during the spring and summer was to some extent connected with it. The general sanitary condition of the Asylum is satisfactory, and it is probable that the average mortality will be regained by a decrease in the number of deaths in the ensuing year. It has, however, to be taken into account that the Asylum appears to be becoming more and more a refuge for persons of decayed mental and bodily powers, for whose proper care nothing but nursing is required. Accordingly, among the present inmates are many persons of feeble and broken health, and the number of wet cases on both sides is considerable. The house was in

excellent order, and the patients were in every part free from excitement. Various indications were noted of progressive improvement in the accommodation, and the fittings and decorations of the whole of the wards are advancing *pari passu*. Linoleum is being extensively laid down, and the floors are being varnished and waxed to limit as much as possible the use of wet scrubbing. It is strongly recommended to place mirrors of some size above the chimney-pieces of the wards occupied by the more excitable females, as calculated to lead them to be more orderly, and more interested in their personal appearance. The provision of a new large greenhouse, which has just been finished, will afford abundant means of supplying the wards throughout the year with the best and most interesting kind of decoration.

The bedding and day-clothing were in a creditable state. It might, however, be considered whether hair mattresses should not more largely replace these of chaff and straw. In the long-run they would not be found more expensive, and they are more cleanly and more tidy in appearance. Their introduction would seem to be one of the consequences of the improved state of the accommodation in other respects.

The dietary appears to be abundant and appropriate, and care is taken to supply extra diet and cordials in all necessary cases. Seclusion has been used with tolerable frequency in one case since last visit on account of violence and excitement, but no one was in seclusion during the two days of the inspection, and it is only in rare and exceptional cases that this mode of treatment is resorted to. In a few chronic cases, such remedies as chloral and bromide of potassium are given to promote sleep, but the exhibition of narcotics of any kind in recent cases, and for curative purposes, is not regarded with favour. In very few cases is exercise restricted to the airing-courts, and many patients of both sexes enjoy the privilege of going about on parole both within and beyond the grounds. Of the men, about 110, and of the women 120, are industrially employed. The occupations of the former are, in the grounds 87, in the workshops 11, and the rest in the wards, kitchen, laundry, and stable. Of the latter, 64 are employed in sewing, knitting, and darning, 12 in the kitchen, 9 in the farm or garden, and 25 in the wards. The general use of house shoes for workers and non-workers is recommended both for the comfort of the wearers and the tidiness of the wards. The accommodation afforded by Gayfield House for a few ladies is of a most comfortable kind.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in securing and retaining the services of good attendants, but this is a difficulty which is very generally felt, and is dependent on causes which increase of pay would only very partially meet. Five accidents of some severity are recorded since last inspection. In 2 cases attendants were injured by patients, in 1 case a patient was injured by a patient, and in 2 cases the injuries were accidental.

The various registers are carefully kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, April 22, 1875.

Since the house was last visited, on 30th July, 4 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 7 ladies have been discharged, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died. Of the discharges, 3 were recoveries. The mortality has been low, notwithstanding the severity of the past season and the fact that many of the inmates are old and frail. At the present time several are in bed, chiefly for the sake of husbanding their strength.

The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement, notwithstanding the disadvantageous circumstances in which they are at present placed, from the extensive improvements which are in progress, and which have necessitated the temporary evacuation of the back wards, and the concentration of the inmates in the front buildings. The papering and painting referred to in last report are being vigorously carried out, and with admirable results; and the house is acquiring a gay and cheerful appearance, which cannot fail to react most favourably on the patients. Great consideration has been given to all details. The colouring and decorations vary in every room and in every corridor; but they maintain throughout a pervading harmony in design and execution which is very pleasing. On the male side, glass

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pannelling has been introduced into the doors of the rooms with the view of lighting up the corridors, and the same improvement will probably, in the course of time, be carried out on the female side. A commencement has likewise been made in modernising the windows, and it is intended that the sashes with small and prison-like panes shall be gradually replaced by others more in harmony with modern views. In the day-rooms of the back wards wooden flooring has been substituted for the stone flags; and handles will gradually be supplied to the doors, in accordance with ordinary domestic arrangements. These details will show in what direction improvement is being effected; but they do not by any means exhaust what is being done, and what is contemplated.

An abundant and well-cooked dinner was neatly and comfortably served during the visit. All the wants of the patients appear to be properly supplied.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining and retaining the services of good attendants. This difficulty does not seem to be dependent so much on the amount of remuneration as on the nature of the duties, which require a degree of self-sacrifice, and possession of moral and intellectual qualities not readily found among the classes from which the attendants on the insane are mainly drawn.

The registers are very carefully kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 21st August 1875.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission, 2 discharges, and 5 deaths. The mortality has been greater than usual, but it has occurred among aged people, and was the result in 2 cases of Bright's disease, and in 1 each of general paralysis, apoplexy, and nymphomania.

Including one voluntary inmate, there are at present 37 gentlemen and 34 ladies in the Asylum, or 71 in all.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and only two trifling accidents are recorded.

The register and books are accurately and carefully kept.

The kitchen arrangements are very satisfactory. The food is of excellent quality, is well cooked, and is neatly and comfortably placed before the patients. Dinner, which was served during the visit, consisted of soups, fish, meats, puddings, vegetables, salads, and fruits, all in considerable variety. The fact that so much consideration is given to the providing and preparing of the food cannot fail to have a beneficial effect both on the patients and on the prosperity of the Institution.

The extensive improvements referred to in the two last reports are still in active progress, and are most satisfactory in their character. Other important changes are in contemplation, such, for instance, as the removal of the small-paned windows, and of the high walls of the airing-courts. Careful consideration is given to all that is undertaken, and the results of the further improvements which are contemplated will no doubt be as successful as are the results of those now in progress.

All parts of the house were found in good order and scrupulously clean. The patients were tranquil, contented, and in good bodily health.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, April 21, 1875.

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Since the visit of 31st July the following changes have taken place among the patients:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,*	12	27	39
Discharges,	14	18	32
Deaths,	4	8	12

The high proportion of female admissions is a remarkable feature in the above statement. The discharges and deaths exceed by 5 the numbers admitted, so that there has been to this extent a decrease in the numbers in

* Including 11 re-admissions.

the registers ; but the house is nevertheless overcrowded, and the recognition of this fact has led to the preparation of plans for the extension of the establishment. Of the patients discharged, 18 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other establishments, 8 were placed in private dwellings, and 1 was removed to Ireland. The mortality has been moderate, and has been chiefly among those who have been for some time resident in the Institution. Thus of the fatal cases, 4 were admitted in 1874, 1 in 1873, 1 in 1871, and the remaining 6 in earlier years. These facts show that the physical condition of the patients on admission is better here than it is in most of the other asylums of Scotland. The causes of death were lesions of the nervous system in 7 cases, and various forms of decay in the remaining 5. The average age at death was 66 years, a longevity which indicates both an absence of those lethal forms of insanity which prevail among urban and manufacturing populations, and a judicious treatment of those who are under care.

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Post-mortem examinations were made in all but one case.

The house was in good order, and showed in various parts that persistent attention is given to improve the comfort of the patients by adding to the furniture, and to increase the cheerfulness of the wards by decorative painting and extending the number of valances and objects of interest. It is suggested that the female day-rooms should be furnished with good-sized mirrors, partly for decorative purposes, but more to encourage the patients to take a pride in their personal appearance, and to give more attention to neatness and tidiness of dress.

The bedding was abundant and in good condition. Hair mattresses are in universal use, and are protected by water-proof sheeting where necessary. The wet beds are reported as varying from 3 to 4 in the male side, and from 5 to 6 in the female side. There is no special night attendant, and it is stated that no such attendant is deemed necessary. Herein is another indication of the less acute and less troublesome forms of insanity admitted for treatment in comparison with other institutions.

Both sexes were free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, and from the register it appears that it is extremely seldom that recourse to seclusion is deemed necessary. The non-use of the airing-courts continues, and it is probable that their walls will be removed, and the materials used in the contemplated extensions of the buildings.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 80 males and 110 females, out of 93 males and 129 females, the present numbers resident. These proportions are exceedingly satisfactory. The amount of work that has been accomplished by the men is really astonishing, and its results have been to convert into arable and ornamental ground what was little better than a stony wilderness. All the available land has now, however, been brought into cultivation, and it becomes extremely important that additional ground should be secured. Useful and profitable work is essentially necessary for the employment of the insane. It imparts a healthy stimulus which is entirely wanting where the work is artificial and aimless ; and under no circumstances should the cultivation of land be more certain to be profitable than where it is carried out, as here, by gratuitous labour.

The changes among the attendants are rather numerous ; 6 males and 8 females have been engaged since last visit. Four accidents have occurred, the most serious being fracture of the right humerus from a fall.

The registers are carefully and neatly kept.

PERTSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th August 1875.

Since the last visit was paid on the 21st of April, the following changes have occurred :—28 admissions, 12 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 9 were recovered. One of these made his escape, and after a lapse of 28 days showed himself at the Asylum, when he was regarded as sane.

There are 100 men and 136 women at present on the registers. No patient is absent on probation.

The population of the Asylum, after being considerably reduced, is again rising, and the effects of overcrowding are again apparent.

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The Institution does not give comfortable accommodation for more than 200 patients, but, as already stated, the actual number resident is 236. On the female side, where the overcrowding exists, in order to provide sleeping accommodation, 5 patients occupy shake-downs, and 10 others occupy 5 beds. On the same side of the Asylum, the cubic space allotted to each patient in the dormitories almost in no instance appreciably exceeds 500 feet; but in the museum dormitory it is only 486 feet, in the attic dormitory only 464, and in the small dormitory near the bed-room of the head female attendant only 372. In the first two of these dormitories there is no cross ventilation. This state of matters would not be sanctioned in a private asylum; and unless the population can again be reduced, it is clear that the necessity for extending the Asylum should be regarded as urgent.

A want of out-door occupation for the men will soon be felt, and the acquisition of more land is strongly recommended.

The airing-courts have never been used since 1873. It was intended, indeed, if the extensions and alterations recently proposed had been carried into effect, to pull down the walls and use the stones in the construction of the new buildings. These extensions were designed not merely to provide additional accommodation, but to remedy such existing structural defects as are found in the male and female day-rooms of the centre wings, which are unprovided with water-closets and lavatories.

The floors of the Smith and Stirling galleries are worn out with scrubbing, and need renewal. When this is done, it is hoped that the new floors will be waxed and that there will be a discontinuance of the scrubbing, which besides being destructive to property, is beyond question a source of discomfort and disheath.

Progress is still being made with the decoration of the wards. Additions have been made to the pictures, mirrors have been supplied, the chairs have been furnished with stuffed seats, and the painting and papering have been extended.

At the time of the visit 85 men and 113 women dined together in the hall, leaving 15 men and 23 women to dine elsewhere. Vegetables and fruits appear to be more freely used, but it is doubtful whether rhubarb or gooseberry tart is a proper substitute for a meat pie.

There have been 11 picnics during the present summer, and the appearance of the patients indicates that they are sufficiently in the open air.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. Only 1 accident is recorded—fracture of a rib in the case of a general paralytic.

Thirteen attendants have left, 2 being discharged for roughly treating a patient.

All the inmates are registered as paupers; but some are only nominally so, and in these cases the rate of board is occasionally much above that charged for actual paupers.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 2d March 1875.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

There are 88 men and 85 women to-day on the registers. These numbers include 3 men and 1 woman absent on probation. With the exception of 1 woman chargeable to Huntly, all the pauper patients belong to the district. The population includes 21 private patients, 7 of whom come from the district. Eighteen of the private patients pay from £40 to £50, 1 pays considerably more, and 2 pay a little less. There are still 30 empty beds in the Institution.

The changes which have occurred since last visit consist of 28 admissions, 15 discharges, and 8 deaths.

Nine of the patients admitted and 4 of those discharged were not paupers. The removal of unrecovered patients appears to be judiciously encouraged.

The death-rate continues to be low. This fact, taken in connection with the existing satisfactory health-condition of the inmates, indicates skill and kindness in the care and treatment of the patients, and shows that the structural arrangements are working well and proving good.

During the visit the patients partook of an excellent and well-cooked dinner

with great relish, and in a very orderly manner. Vegetables appear to be abundantly supplied. Appendix E.

Steady progress is being made in the decoration and furnishing of the wards. All additions and changes appear to have their proper object in view. In this matter, however, a great deal remains still to be done. It was observed with pleasure that the patients and attendants are being taught to give assistance, and that much of the work is being done without requiring help from any one outside the Institution.

There is improvement in the dress of the female patients, and proper attention appears to be given to personal cleanliness.

The day-rooms and dormitories were all in good order, clean, and well ventilated, and there was a total absence of excitement among the patients.

No accident is recorded. Twelve attendants have left—2 for drunkenness and 1 for insubordination. The register of restraint and seclusion contains 31 entries, referring to 9 patients. The entries in this register should be made daily, and should be regularly signed.

The books were examined, and were found to be neatly and carefully kept.

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ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, *September 29, 1875.*

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit, 2d March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Together.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	4	8	16	13	41
Discharges, . . .	1	2	10	4	17
Deaths, . . .	1	0	4	3	8

These figures give an increase of 16, and the numbers resident are now 88 males and 96 females. This result points to the near approach of the time when the house will be fully occupied. At present there are about 12 vacant beds in the male and female departments respectively.

Of the patients discharged, 11 had recovered. Of the patients who died, 4 were admitted in 1874 and 1875, and the remaining 4 in earlier years. The causes of death were organic disease of the nervous centres in 4 cases, tuberculosis and cancer in 3, and exhaustion in 1. At the present time 2 males and 9 females are confined to bed from sickness. The community contains a high proportion of old and frail persons.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 49 males and 50 females. Of the former, 26 were gathering stones from the fields, 7 were working in the garden, 7 were employed as carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and stokers, 5 were engaged in road-making and other miscellaneous out-door occupations, and 5 were assisting in the wards, kitchen, and laundry. Of the latter, 21 were employed in the work-room, 5 in the kitchen, 12 in the laundry, and 12 in the wards. A great deal of work has been accomplished by the men out of doors in levelling, forming walks, etc., but hitherto the means of taking extended exercise in the Asylum grounds have been limited, and consequently although no patient is restricted to the airing-courts, yet in practice the female airing-court is very much resorted to. It is accordingly very desirable that every effort should be made to complete such walks in the grounds as will furnish adequate means of exercise. It is probably in some measure due to the impediments thus placed in the way of extended exercise that the condition of the female patients is not altogether satisfactory. Too much of the refractory element prevails amongst them, as is shown in their behaviour and appearance, and in the extent to which seclusion is resorted to. But it was also thought that a greater amount of supervision might be beneficially exercised over them by the matron, and in order to secure this result it might be considered whether it would not be advisable to place the duties of house-keeping and of asylum supervision in separate hands. Another cause which must undoubtedly tell disadvantageously upon the condition of the patients is the frequent changes among the attendants.

The staff consists of a head attendant, 8 ordinary attendants, and a night attendant on the male side ; and of a matron, 7 female attendants, and a night

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attendant on the female side. The changes since last inspection amount to 17, and were in several cases caused by incompetency or improper conduct. It is stated that great difficulty is experienced in procuring good attendants : at present the staff on the female side is two below its proper complement.

The general aspect of the house was very pleasing. The wards are bright and cheerful, and the work of painting and decoration is making steady and satisfactory progress, mainly at the hands of attendants and patients. The ventilation is good, and the means of heating are reported as adequate to secure a comfortable temperature at all seasons. The dietary is ample, and the food is comfortably and neatly served. The bedding and day-clothing were in sufficient quantity and in good order, but some more attention is desirable to neatness in the dress of some of the women, and to the condition of the straw bags in the few cases in which these are used. Additions to carpeting and matting are being steadily made.

Three accidents are recorded since last inspection, none of them attended by serious consequences ; and 7 patients have gone out on probation. Of these, 2 have since returned to the Asylum. The escapes are few in number.

The various registers are carefully and accurately kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, *April 17, 1875.*Stirling
District
Asylum.

The patients resident at this date are 125 males and 139 females. Of these, 26 males and 21 females are regarded as curable, 10 males and 8 females are idiots, 13 males and 10 females are epileptics, and 10 males and 12 females are of dirty habits, and are raised at night.

The following are the changes which have occurred since the visit of 24th July :—

	M.	F.	Total
Admissions,	36	46	82
Discharges,	11	41	52
Deaths,	6	11	17

These figures give an increase of 19 in the number of males, a decrease of 6 in the number of females, and an increase of 13 in both sexes. This result has taken place notwithstanding the persistent and assiduous efforts of the Medical Superintendent to effect the removal of cases for whose proper care and treatment the appliances of an Asylum are unnecessary. Of the patients discharged, 34 had recovered, while 18, or fully a third, were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses, special licensed houses, and ordinary dwellings. This proportion of unrecovered discharges is higher than what is usually attained in asylums, and the increase which has nevertheless occurred in the numbers resident, indicates the operation of causes leading to the admission of hopeless incurable cases. The house is accordingly overcrowded to an inconvenient, if not to a dangerous extent ; and at the present time between 30 and 40 patients sleep on shake-downs, which are removed in the morning, and consequently do not come under the notice of a casual visitor. The overcrowded condition of the wards would also be apt to escape notice during the day, when large numbers of the inmates are out at work or exercise ; but the evil becomes sufficiently manifest at meal-times, in the evening, and during the night. In accordance with the suggestions made at last visit, the sleeping accommodation has been extended by converting the female work-rooms into dormitories, and some additional sleeping-room will soon be available by transferring the shoemakers and tailors to the outside offices, which are being enlarged by converting a part of the shed of the male airing-court into a joiner's shop. When this has been done, every available portion of the existing buildings will have been taken into use. Even with all these means of relief, the sleeping accommodation will remain insufficient ; while the day-rooms, not having undergone any extension, will be so overcrowded as seriously to affect discipline, and not improbably to affect health.

Unless, then, relief can be attained by any extensive removal of chronic cases (and relief in this direction is made more difficult than ever by the grant-in-aid for pauper lunatics), the enlargement of the establishment must

be at once taken into consideration. A few beds might indeed be obtained by calling for the removal of the private patients, but the relief thus obtained would not be an equivalent for the hardship inflicted upon such patients and their friends; at the same time, however, it will be proper to cease admitting any more private cases until the overcrowding is relieved.

The extension of the lunatic wards of Dumbarton poorhouse, if carried into effect, will afford accommodation for a few chronic patients chargeable to the district, but by no means to such an extent as to relieve the Asylum. The question to be decided then is not so much whether the extension of the Asylum is necessary, but in what way it should be carried out: by adding to the present buildings, or by the erection of a detached house, similar to that which has been provided at Springfield in connection with the Fife and Kinross District Asylum. There is little doubt that the latter is the proper course.

Considering the severity of the past season, the mortality may be regarded as moderate. It occurred mainly among recently admitted cases, 2 having entered in 1875, 8 in 1874, 3 in 1873, and only 4 in previous years. The causes of death were general paralysis in 5 cases, consumption in 4, and various affections in the remaining 8. The reduced mortality from consumption is probably connected with the improvements effected in the dietary and clothing. The meal served during the visit was good and abundant, but the manner of serving the food and the furnishings of the table are both open to improvement. In the present crowded condition of the tables it would however be difficult to effect a reform in these respects, but the attempt should be made. The day-clothing of both sexes, but especially of the females, is still lighter than is commonly found in similar establishments. A full suit of male clothing, new, was found to weigh 9 lbs. 2 oz., and of female clothing, new, 9 lbs. 7 oz.; one of the latter in use, 8½ lbs. It is desirable that more attention were given to improve the appearance of the females' clothing, by supplying little bits of finery in the shape of ribbons, etc.; and they should be led to study neatness and tidiness, by the introduction of good-sized mirrors into all the day-rooms. In their walks they should be furnished with bonnets of straw or other material, and should not be allowed to walk round the grounds bare-headed, or in caps.

The means of heating the house are not altogether satisfactory. Improvements have been under consideration, but the estimated expense, £500, was regarded as too heavy, and in the meantime they are postponed. The position of the present boilers in the basement having been found unfavourable to their duration and efficiency from damp and rust, they are to be replaced by new ones placed in a house on a level with the adjoining male work-shops. Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment. No one was in seclusion, and few entries of its use occur in the register. One male patient was dressed in canvas, and wore thick leather gloves to prevent the destruction of clothing. The means of occupation are abundant, and 82 males and 84 females are registered as industrially employed.

Four males and 3 females were in bed, but the present sanitary condition of the establishment may be regarded as satisfactory. The patients raised at night are confided to the care of ordinary attendants, who take their duty in rotation, but no patient is raised after 12 o'clock. The ordinary number of wet beds is about 5 or 6 on each side.

The appearance of the dormitories would be improved and the comfort of the patients promoted by the introduction of chairs and strips of carpeting by the beds.

Since last inspection, 11 male and 6 female attendants have left the service of the Institution, mostly voluntarily. Such frequent changes must add greatly to the responsibilities of management, and it is very desirable that they should be diminished. Much would be done to secure the permanent services of trustworthy persons were cottages erected on the grounds for married attendants, and were retiring allowances granted on the expiry of fifteen or twenty years' service. But, even under existing arrangements, something would probably be gained if the comfort of the attendants were more studied, by supplying them with wardrobes or chests of drawers for their clothes, and in other ways improving their position.

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The various registers are carefully kept. Two slight accidents are recorded since last inspection. In another case dislocation of the shoulder was discovered, but it had evidently existed for months without being noticed. Two patients are absent on probation.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12th August 1875.

The present population consists of 130 men and 144 women. In addition to these there are 2 men and 2 women on the registers who are absent on probation.

There are thus 274 patients in a house built for 200, and its overcrowded state is very apparent. About 35 patients sleep on shake-downs, and several of the lavatories are used as sleeping-rooms. The sewing saloon, and the tailors' and shoemakers' workshops are converted into dormitories.

Unless relief be soon obtained through an extension of poorhouse accommodation in the district, or through the removal of harmless and incurable cases to private dwellings, it will be absolutely necessary that steps be taken to enlarge the Asylum itself. If it is found that there is no way of avoiding this, it is strongly recommended that one or two separate blocks be erected, instead of extending the main building.

In the meantime, the third day-room in the first female gallery should be fully furnished and brought into use without delay. The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit consist of 45 admissions, 29 discharges, and 5 deaths. These numbers indicate a very great movement in the population, and point to sound principles of management, which have hitherto delayed, and perhaps may still delay, the enlargement of the Institution.

In view of the fact that the population is so far from being stationary, the mortality is decidedly low. This satisfactory result probably depends, in some degree, on the large use of good milk and fresh vegetables.

One of the deaths which occurred took place within twenty-four hours after admission, and was caused by injuries inflicted before admission, with suicidal intent, the gravity of which had escaped detection.

Only 1 accident is recorded,—fracture of the neck of the femur. There are some grounds for fearing that the fall which caused this was due to rough treatment on the part of an attendant, but no proof could be obtained. It was thought proper, however, to give the attendant notice to quit. The register of restraint and seclusion was not written up to date. No patient was in seclusion at the time of the visit, but 2 men wore gloves, and 1 woman a polka. The difficulty of getting good attendants is still felt. In the case of the female attendants, however, an increase of wages has been sanctioned, and from this good results are expected. It is certainly of great importance both to the patients and to the Institution that the servants should be efficient and trustworthy; and it is hoped that the District Board will raise the wages of those who are retained in their service, by annual increments, to such a sum as shall prove an inducement to others to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The propriety of increasing the remuneration of the higher officers, such as the steward and grieve, whose value is known, and whose usefulness is increased by experience, should also, from time to time, be brought under consideration.

The boilers have been removed from the basement, and placed in a separate building in the court of the male side. A chimney-stalk has also been erected so as to secure a sufficient draught.

Dr. Skae still exerts himself to accomplish the removal of such patients as, in his opinion, do not require the appliances of an asylum for their proper care. Of these there are several at present in the Institution. Among others, there is one to whose case it appears desirable to direct attention. A. C. is a delicate idiotic boy, 14 years old, paralytic, unable to walk, but able to put on and off his own clothes and to feed himself, of cleanly habits, perfectly quiet and harmless, and incurable. This boy does not need the machinery of an asylum for his proper care and treatment. He could be more efficiently nursed, and would be happier under the care of a suitable guardian in an ordinary dwelling. It is almost certain indeed that he is injured in various directions, and in important respects, by being placed in an asylum.

BOTHWELL ASYLUM, *May 12, 1875.* Appendix

The population of the Asylum consists at this date of 31 males and 27 females, who, with the exception of 2 males and 1 female, are all private patients.

The changes have as usual been numerous, amounting to 30 admissions and 29 discharges. There has been only 1 death, from general decay, at the age of 71. For a considerable time the mortality has been very low, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the severity of the past winter, affords satisfactory evidence that the wants of the inmates are fully met, and their comfort amply studied. No one is at present confined to bed from illness. Of the patients discharged, 14 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 13 were taken home. The high proportion of these last shows how greatly the removal of unrecovered patients is subject to financial reasons. Had their maintenance been defrayed by the public, it is morally certain that comparatively few would have been removed.

The house was in good order, and presented, especially in the upper wards, an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort; and when the very moderate rates at which many of the patients are received is kept in mind, it will be seen that their treatment is liberal. No patient was in seclusion, and only one entry of this kind occurs in the registers since last inspection. There are, however, some entries, all applicable to the same patient, a female, of the use of a jacket, to guard against self-injury from the feeling of unworthiness to live. The patients of both sexes were clean in person and tidy in dress. There is, however, still a great scarcity of water, which limits bathing and renders the continued use of the earth-closets necessary. Hope is entertained that some general scheme may soon be carried into effect for supplying the district with water, but the prospect seems a very uncertain one.

Few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, and a fair amount of exercise appears to be taken by both sexes. An additional extent of land would, however, prove of great advantage, both for the purposes of occupation and recreation. An adjoining farm of some sixty acres could, it is thought, be got on lease; and this it would be very important to secure, especially if the idea which has been mooted, of converting the Asylum into district accommodation for the neighbouring parishes is ever carried out.

Some necessary repairs of the interior of the building are being at present made.

BOTHWELL ASYLUM, *18th August 1875.*

There are 28 male and 22 female patients at present in the Asylum. The changes since last visit consist of 6 admissions, 14 discharges, and 1 death.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

The water supply is still scanty, and the earth-closets continue to work unsatisfactorily.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean, and in good order. The mortality has been low, and the existing health-condition of the inmates is good. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and this has been done in such a way as to prove beneficial to the patients, by facilitating and encouraging exercise in the open air.

The construction of new lines of railway will soon render the Asylum very accessible, and should improve its prospects as an Institution for the care and treatment of patients belonging to the middle and wealthy classes.

GILMOUR HOUSE ASYLUM, *5th March 1875.*

There are at present 7 gentlemen and 3 ladies in the establishment, including 1 voluntary inmate. No admission has taken place since last visit, but 3 patients have been discharged. One death has taken place, unfortunately a case of suicide, but no blame can be attached to any one in the management of the Asylum.

The license is only granted till the 15th of May, when the Asylum is to be closed. It thus occupies only a temporary position, but the patients in

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Asylum.

Appendix E. it continue to receive the care and attention from Mrs. Saidler which she has always bestowed on those committed to her care. The present inmates appear greatly to regret the closing of the Asylum.

Commissioners' Entries.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, *4th February 1875.*

Licensed Houses.

Melville House Asylum.

There are 5 male and 13 female patients at present in the Asylum. One of the male patients is a voluntary inmate. Since the date of last visit, there have been 9 admissions, 16 discharges, and 1 death. Eight of the patients discharged were recovered, and 8 were removed to other institutions. The death was the result of accidental burning in the case of an epileptic.

Though the register of restraint and seclusion contains 7 entries relating to 2 patients, they merely record instances of the occupation of a single room during night, and it has not been found necessary to place any patient alone in a locked room during the day.

The mattresses have been teased and refilled.

The new buildings referred to in the last Report are nearly ready for occupation; they will certainly improve the establishment. Mr. Chalmers, his son, wife, and daughters at present act as attendants. There are in addition 2 paid female servants.

The cleanliness of the establishment was again favourably noticed, though it was in some parts not quite so striking as on the occasion of former visits. The patients were clean in their persons, and comfortably and tidily clothed. Several of them expressed much satisfaction with the treatment they received.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, *September 17, 1875.*

The inmates at this visit were 6 males and 15 females, 1 of each sex being voluntary. The changes among the certificated patients since the visit on the 4th February consist of 13 admissions, 7 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the discharges, 5 were recoveries, 1 a transfer to the Midlothian Asylum, and 1 a removal home. One of the deaths was caused by bronchitis, and the 2 others by organic affections of the nervous system. The ages at death were 71, 75, and 75 years. The new building is now in occupation, and provides comfortable accommodation for the male patients. The house was in good order, and presented the aspect of a comfortable private dwelling, in which the patients move about very much at their own will and pleasure. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition. The arrangements for attendance remain as stated in last Report, and appear to be satisfactory. No patient is at present confined to bed, and the sanitary state of the inmates is on the whole favourable. Seclusion has not been used since last visit. It is stated that walks beyond the premises continue to be habitually taken. Perfect tranquillity pervaded the establishment.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, *4th February 1875.*

Newbigging House Asylum.

There are 26 female patients and 1 male patient at present in the Asylum. Since the date of last visit 2 deaths and 3 admissions have occurred.

The house was found in its usual condition, and the patients were quiet and in good bodily health.

Mrs. Moffat has applied for a license only up to 15th of May. It will be necessary, therefore, that at an early date she should intimate to the friends of the patients in her house that steps must be taken for their removal at Whitsunday.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, *23d February 1875.*

Saughton Hall Asylum.

There are at present 30 gentlemen and 39 ladies in the establishment. Of these, 3 gentlemen and 1 lady are voluntary inmates.

Since the date of last visit, 11 patients have been admitted, including 6 entering voluntarily; 7 have been discharged, of whom 2 were cured; and 2 deaths have occurred.

In Saughton Hall, 7 gentlemen dine with Dr. Saundby, and 7 ladies with Miss Norton—dinner being in both cases served with the order and formalities observed in private life.

The accommodation for the patients at Balgreen has the aspect of an ordinary dwelling occupied by persons in affluent circumstances, and the patients there, who are 13 in number, have all the comforts and amenities to which they have been accustomed.

One trifling accident is recorded, and 2 attendants have left, 1 of them having been dismissed for drunkenness. The register of restraint and seclusion contains four entries of the employment of seclusion in the cases of 2 patients.

Cleanliness and good order were seen everywhere, and the inmates were free from excitement, and without complaint. For the care and treatment of patients belonging to the higher classes of society, this Institution makes excellent provision, and the management is conducted in a spirit of liberality.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, *September 14, 1875.*

The changes recorded in the register since last visit are 10 admissions, 8 discharges, and 4 deaths; but the entries have not been brought down to the present date. The general aspect of the Asylum was, as on former occasions, one of cheerfulness and comfort; but, probably owing to the changes which are being made in the management, there was some evidence of less attention being given to matters of detail. When the new régime is fairly in operation, the causes for this remark will, no doubt, disappear. Of the patients of Saughton Hall proper, 2 sleep in the detached house called the "Factor's Park," the accommodation and general arrangements of which are very commendable. Six other patients sleep in the detached house of Damhead. The accommodation here is not, however, equal to that of Saughton Hall itself, nor are the beds so comfortable; more attention might fitly be given to keep the grounds around it in a tidy condition. The accommodation and arrangements of Balgreen leave nothing to be desired. The present sanitary condition of the patients is satisfactory, no one being confined to bed. Much attention continues to be given to amusement and recreation, and it was stated that, during the summer months, picnics have been more frequent than in any previous year. But ordinary daily exercise is taken by very few patients beyond the grounds, and it is thought that some change in this respect is desirable. One patient was in seclusion, and it appears that in his case this treatment is not unusual. There has not, however, been any entry in the register recording it since last visit. It is hoped that all irregularities in keeping the registers will cease when the arrangements for the future management of the Asylum have been completed.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, *May 8, 1875.*

The following are the changes which have taken place among the inmates since the visit of 14th August:—Admissions: under Sheriff's order, 2; voluntary 3. Discharges: of certificated patients, 2; of voluntary residents, 3. The admissions and discharges are thus equal, and the numbers resident are 11, as formerly.

Westermains Asylum.

The house was in excellent order, and presented the appearance of a fully furnished comfortable private dwelling. It is in perfect repair, and all the rooms are thoroughly clean, with paint and paper in the best condition.

Most of the inmates dine along with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, and several bore testimony, which was fully borne out by their appearance, to the liberal manner in which the establishment is conducted, and the attention paid to their comfort generally.

Mr. Lawrie is now proprietor of the house, but the expense which would attend the removal or lowering of the walls of the airing-court has hitherto prevented him from acting on the suggestion made in last Report.

The improvement which has taken place in the condition of Miss A. since she has been under Mrs. Lawrie's care, affords the most satisfactory proof of the judicious manner in which she is treated.

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house
Asylum.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 17th August 1875.

There are 9 ladies at present in the Institution. Since the date of last visit, 2 patients have been admitted and 2 have been discharged.

The house was found in excellent order. It appears to be admirably kept in all respects. The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. Perfect tranquillity and contentment prevailed.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 3d February 1875.

There are 33 ladies and 12 gentlemen at present in the Asylum, exclusive of 1 lady who is a voluntary patient, and 1 lady who is absent on probation.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 4 admissions (inclusive of 1 voluntary patient), 5 discharges, and 1 death.

In view of the fact that many of the inmates are old and infirm, their present health-condition is very good, and the mortality during 1874 was remarkably low.

The manner in which the Asylum is conducted continues to merit high commendation. The general and medical care bestowed on the patients is very satisfactory. Their physical wants receive much attention, and an effort is made to surround them with the comforts and amenities of private life.

It is recommended that a register for voluntary patients be provided.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, September 13, 1875.

Since the visit of 3d February 6 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 1 has died. The present numbers are—12 gentlemen, and 35 ladies. The condition of the establishment was, as usual, very satisfactory, and everywhere presented evidence of careful and conscientious supervision. Every endeavour is made to give it the character of a home, and all the arrangements are essentially those of a private dwelling. As in former years, a house was taken in the country for several months during the summer, and a large proportion of the inmates had in this way the benefit of a change. In addition to certificated patients who have been discharged, 1 voluntary inmate also has left in a greatly improved state of health.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, May 10, 1875.

Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

Having in view the extent of accommodation, the changes among the patients since the visit of 12th August are numerous. They are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Together.
Admissions,	15	29	44
Discharges,	12	30	42
Deaths,	0	6	6

Of the patients admitted, 25 were chargeable to the Abbey parish, and the others to the remaining parishes constituting the district. The predominance of the female admissions is a remarkable feature, of which it is difficult to offer an explanation. The present numbers resident are 45 males and 50 females, against 42 males and 57 females as at last visit. This reduction of the female population has been caused by the mortality having been entirely restricted to them. It does not appear, however, that there have been any special influences affecting injuriously the health of the women, for the deaths have been almost exclusively among the cases of recent admission, 1 having been admitted in 1875, 3 in 1874, 1 in 1873, and 1 in 1872. Nor do the causes of death afford any indication of any prevalent source of ill-health; they are registered as epilepsy, disease of liver, phlegmonous erysipelas, disease of brain, exhaustion, and enteritis. The average age at death was 54 years. Of the patients discharged, 17 had recovered, 18 were transferred to other Asylums, and 7 were removed to private dwellings. Of those transferred, 12 were chargeable to parishes having the right of accommodation in the Abbey Parochial

Asylum, but their removal became necessary to afford the means of admitting recent cases. They were sent to the Argyll and Bute District Asylum. It thus appears that the accommodation provided in the Abbey Asylum is insufficient for the wants of the parishes forming the district associated with it; and that it will be necessary either to enlarge the Asylum, or to make a redistribution of the parishes of the county of Renfrew, whenever the new Asylums of the burgh of Paisley and of Greenock are opened, and it is seen what accommodation there may be to spare in these houses. In connection with this question, it will have to be kept in mind that the grant from the Imperial Exchequer in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics will probably lead to an increase of their numbers, and an increased pressure for their accommodation. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the extension of the Asylum must soon be seriously taken up.

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The house was clean and in excellent order, but the time has now come when a further improvement of the furniture should be undertaken. Improved surroundings make better patients, and better patients in their turn make further improvements alike possible and desirable. Chairs should replace the benches of the day-rooms, and wooden bedsteads should replace the present iron ones, which are not only too small but of unseemly appearance. Two or three special bedsteads for sick and weakly patients are also desirable. In the bedding, improvement is likewise called for. The mattresses and palliasses are many of them in need of renovation, and they do not by any means come up to the standard which is now generally adopted, either in make or material.

The general condition of the patients was very satisfactory. They were comfortably and neatly clothed, and entirely free from excitement. Much attention is given to industrial occupation, and the system of rewarding industry by payments in a conventional currency has, under the modifications recently adopted, been found to answer its purpose in a very successful manner. The whole of the land belonging to the Asylum is now in its own possession, and supplies the men with means of occupation of a varied and healthy character.

Altogether the state of the establishment was very gratifying; only it must be remembered that the aim should be to keep fully abreast of the great improvement which is everywhere taking place in the treatment of the insane, and for this purpose liberal views are necessary.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 24th August 1875.

There are 54 women and 45 men at present in the Asylum. Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred:—14 admissions, 6 discharges, and 2 deaths.

One accident is recorded—fracture of a rib and injury to the lungs, resulting from a fall out of bed. Unfortunately it led to illness which had a fatal termination.

One woman, who was very restless and violent, was found in a strait-jacket, which it was understood she had worn almost continuously since the 21st of June. The use of restraint in this case, as it had not ended, was not recorded in the register kept for the purpose. It is deserving of note that it has very rarely been found necessary in this Asylum to restrain or seclude violent patients.

No change has taken place among the attendants. It is learned with satisfaction that a proper increase has been made in the rate at which they are remunerated.

Another, and it is believed successful, attempt has been made to devise a plan for rewarding patients who occupy themselves profitably.

Attention is strongly drawn to the recommendations contained in the last report affecting the improvement of the furniture, and it is hoped that effect will be given to them with as little delay as possible. The iron bedsteads should be replaced by wooden ones, which should be lower, wider, and longer. The benches in the day-rooms should be done away with, and chairs should take their place. New hair mattresses should be supplied, and they should be thicker and wider. The carpeting in some of the dormitories should be

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sioners'
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Asylums.Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

renewed, and when this is done, care should be taken to choose a good quality and a bright pattern.

A barrel organ has been purchased for the wards at a cost of £16.

The house, as usual, was found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients, as regards bodily health, clothing, cleanliness, and tranquillity, was very satisfactory.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *May 17, 1875.*

The following changes have taken place among the inmates since the visit of 5th November :—

	M.	F.	Together.
Admissions,	8	25	33
Discharges,	2	11	13
Deaths,	7	13	20

The present numbers are 74 males and 85 females, of whom only 4 males and 5 females are regarded as curable. Indeed, the policy has recently been to limit the admissions mainly to chronic cases. Thus the discharges are proportionally few, and they include only 6 recoveries since last visit. On the other hand, the mortality has been high, and what is exceptional, it has been principally among the patients who have been long inmates. For instance, only 5 of the deaths have occurred among patients admitted since 1870, 9 were among those admitted between 1860 and 1870, and 6 among those admitted before 1860. The causes of death were phthisis in 4 cases, disease of the nervous centres in 3, epilepsy in 3, pulmonary affections in 5, general decay in 3, and abdominal affections in 2. The average age at death was 48 years. The high mortality certainly suggests the fear that the patients have not been placed in the most favourable sanitary conditions. But the past winter was a very trying one to feeble constitutions ; and it is to be hoped that the removal of the establishment to the new premises at Lenzie, which may soon be expected, will exercise a beneficial influence on the physical health of the community. The house was in fair order, and the bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state.

Great tranquillity prevailed among both sexes, and it is highly creditable to the management that with the imperfect means of treatment at command, it has been found necessary to seclude only 1 patient since Dr. Wright entered on his duties, and that only for a very short time.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *14th October 1875.*

There are 75 men and 85 women at present in the establishment. The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 35 admissions, 25 discharges, and 9 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 8 were cured and 15 were transferred to the new Asylum at Woodilee. One of the deaths followed amputation at the wrist. There are 7 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion, referring to the employment of seclusion or the strait-jacket in the case of 4 patients, on account of destructiveness, or violence, or for purposes of medical treatment. The changes among attendants have been numerous, and have been chiefly the result of insubordination and drunkenness. Two accidents are recorded, both of a trifling character. The patients were in good health and comfortably clothed. The wards have been allowed to fall into considerable disrepair, and the usual annual cleaning has not taken place in consequence of the expectation that the wards were soon to be closed. As the result of this, they presented a much less satisfactory appearance than at former visits. The books and registers were in good order.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *May 10, 1875.*Burgh
Parochial
Asylum.

The numbers at present on the registers of the Asylum are 21 males, and 27 females, who are all resident, no one being absent on probation.

The changes since the visit of 12th August are :—

	M.	F.	Total	Appendix
Admissions,	8	13	21	E.
Discharges,	8	13	21	—
Deaths,	1	0	1	Commissioners' Entries.

Of the patients admitted, 10 were chargeable to Paisley, 8 to Port-Glasgow, and 1 each to Kilmalcolm, Renfrew, and Kilbarchan. Of those discharged, 14 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other establishments, and 4 were taken home. The 1 death was due to general paralysis at the age of 53. The low mortality is again remarkable, and the general sanitary condition of the inmates is reported to have been very satisfactory during the winter, notwithstanding the severity of the weather.

The house was found, as usual, in excellent order, and the bedding was clean, and in good condition. The day-clothing of both sexes was also in a satisfactory state.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both divisions, although from the illness of Mr. Mackenzie, who has been off duty for several weeks, there has been a considerable diminution in the amount of extended exercise and in industrial occupation. Mr. Mackenzie is now, however, convalescent, and will, it is hoped, be able to resume the superintendence of the establishment. Three of the men continue to work on the grounds of the new Asylum, unaccompanied by any attendant, going and returning of their own accord.

The new Asylum will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation before next winter; but, in the meantime, care is taken to keep the present wards clean and comfortable.

There have been no changes of attendants.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 24th August 1875.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of 6 admissions and 5 discharges. No death has occurred.

The numbers at present on the registers are 21 males and 28 females. The women are thus 2 in excess of the number for which the wards are licensed and the removal of some of them to another Asylum is desirable.

The wards were clean and in good order. The day-clothing of the women was very satisfactory, but that of the men less so than usual.

It is urgently recommended that an effort be made to push forward the work at the new Asylum, so that it may be ready for occupation before winter.

Mr. Mackenzie's illness has been very serious and protracted, but he is again on duty, and it is hoped that his recovery will soon be complete.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 24th May 1875.

The changes among the patients since last visit, which took place on the 9th of October, have been more than usually numerous, arising principally from a high mortality. They are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total
Admissions,	12	52	64
Discharges,	7	27	34
Deaths,	5	18	23

The present numbers are 59 males and 150 females, of whom 8 males and 15 females are regarded as curable. Of the admissions, 6 were re-admissions and 12 transfers from other Asylums, chiefly from Gartnavel. Of the discharges, 26 were recoveries, 7 were removed by minutes of Parochial Board, and 1 was transferred. The principal causes of death were organic disease of the nervous centres, and cardiac and pulmonary disease, the last reflecting the influence of the severe cold of last winter. This cause of death told heavily upon the old feeble cases, and the proportion of the mortality among those who have been long resident is greater than usual; only 10 of the patients

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Burgh Parochial Asylum.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

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who died were admitted within the last three years. The mortality of the past winter has been very high over the whole country, but still there seems to be some grounds for thinking that the heating of the establishment might be improved, and that additional protection against the severity of the weather is thus attainable. It must, however, at the same time be kept in view that the house is very unfavourably situated for active bracing exercise, and that there is great risk in leaving a warm house to hang listlessly about an airing-court.

The wards were in excellent order, and persevering efforts are being made to increase their cheerfulness by ornamental painting. The bedding and day-clothing were abundant and clean. It may, however, be pointed out that the general furnishings of the Asylum, namely the seats, bedsteads, etc., are shabby and antiquated, and contrast very unfavourably with what is elsewhere seen. Owing to the locality of the house the mattresses soon get a dingy dirty look from dust and smoke, and on this account there is some hesitation in urging an increased supply of those of hair; but it must be accepted as one of the consequences of the situation of the establishment that renewals of such articles must be more frequent than in the purer air of the country.

The food appears to be good and abundant, and inquiry led to the belief that proper care is taken to supply cordials, extra diet, and so-called medical comforts in all cases requiring them.

It is very desirable that the changes among the staff should be as few as possible. With this end in view, it is recommended that the rooms of the attendants should be more fully and comfortably furnished, and that retiring allowances should be granted as a matter of right after a certain number of years' service.

No patient has been in seclusion since last visit. In 1 male case gloves were used for a short period, and in a female case a strong dress and gloves were required, also for a short period. During the visit there was no excitement.

The various registers are neatly and carefully kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th October 1875.

There are 150 women and 60 men at present in the establishment.

Since the date of last visit the following changes in the population have taken place:—23 admissions, 17 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 15 were recovered and 2 were sent to private dwellings.

Three trifling accidents are recorded, and the register of restraint and seclusion contains only 1 entry. Eleven attendants have been discharged for overstaying their leave, 1 as unfit for duty, and 1 for drunkenness.

The dining hall on the female side has now an open fire-place and a hot-water table for serving the meals. These changes having been made in consequence of recommendations contained in former reports.

The day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The clothing of the patients, both male and female, was highly satisfactory, the winter supplies both for bed and body being already in general use.

The sanitary condition of the inmates was good, and complete tranquillity prevailed during the visit. Altogether, the condition of the establishment and the patients was very creditable to all concerned both in the medical and general management; and there was evidence of a readiness to meet the views of the Commissioners, and to reduce as far as possible the evils of the site, which nevertheless are increasingly apparent, and which will eventually become so strong as to necessitate a consideration of the propriety of removing the establishment from the town to the country.

It is strongly recommended that the attendants' rooms be more comfortably and fully furnished. This is right in itself; but it would benefit the Institution by inducing good attendants to remain in its service.

It is further recommended that an effort be made still further to reduce the number of straw beds.

The books and registers were as usual in good order.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, May 14, 1875.

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The patients on the register at this date are 89 males and 80 females, of whom 1 female is absent on probation.

The following are the changes which have taken place among them since the visit of 9th November :—

	M.	F.	Together.
Admissions,	29	27	56
Discharges,	17	23	40
Deaths,	7	8	15

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Govan
Parochial
Asylum.

These figures show a decrease of 1 in the numbers. The present vacant beds are 5 in the male and 9 in the female division. Of the patients discharged, 24 had recovered and 1 escaped. The others were removed to other asylums, to private dwellings, and to their parishes in England and Ireland. The mortality has been high, and has been principally among the recent admissions. Thus of the fatal cases, 4 were admitted in 1875, 5 in 1874, 4 in 1873, and only 2 in earlier years. The causes of death were chiefly organic affections of the nervous system and maladies of decay, but 2 were from consumption and 1 from suicide.

The house was in fair order, clean, and well ventilated, but it does not show the progressive improvement which characterises a well-organised establishment. Various matters came under observation which pointed to the evil of a divided authority and a divided responsibility, and the attention of the Board of Lunacy is directed to this question as one which calls for serious consideration.

Night attendance has recently been instituted, but has not yet been turned to its full advantage. In particular, little is done to supply medical comforts to the sick and feeble during the night, and it is very seldom that any food is administered between the evening meal at six o'clock and the morning meal at half-past eight or nine. The bedding of the wet patients is still not satisfactory. Too many patients sleep on straw, and the mattresses are frequently too hard for comfort. The beds of the sick and infirm should be the best and most comfortable in the wards, and should only very rarely and exceptionally be of straw. Endeavours should also be made to diminish the number of patients who sleep on mattresses on the floor.

The day-clothing of both sexes was in all respects satisfactory, but there is room for more attention to personal cleanliness.

An abundant dinner of soup, beef, and potatoes was served during the visit. It would, however, be well to improve the manner of serving the meals, and to bestow a little more ingenuity in their preparation. The boiled beef might readily be served in a more attractive form.

Industrial occupation receives satisfactory attention, and a great deal of work has been accomplished by the men out of doors and by the women in their work-room. The latter, however, do not possess the advantage of the outlet for superfluous energy afforded by the washing-house and laundry, and which is regarded as one of the most efficient means of treatment by Asylum Superintendents.

The necessity of additional land for the permanent occupation of the men must soon begin to make itself felt; and the propriety of carrying back the present boundary further from the buildings, before this becomes impossible from the extension of feuing, should receive the serious consideration of the house committee.

No patient was in seclusion, and there are few entries of its use in the register. In the cases of three female patients, however, the strait-waistcoat has been frequently resorted to.

The sick-rooms are about to be transferred to the upper floor to afford the patients more space and more air.

No accident is recorded save the case of suicide already alluded to, which was investigated at the time of its occurrence.

Nine changes have taken place among the attendants.

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Govan Parochial Asylum.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 15th November 1875.

The present population consists of 92 men and 83 women, or 175 in all. The existing establishment is therefore full, but further accommodation will soon be available, the new wards for 20 of each sex being almost ready for occupation.

Since the date of last visit the changes which have taken place are as follows :—73 admissions, 57 discharges, and 10 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 34 were cured and 11 were transferred to other establishments. The mortality has not been high, and the causes of death do not indicate any defect in the establishment or in the management. The results of treatment, in so far as they are evidenced by these things, are therefore satisfactory.

No accident is recorded. Only 2 attendants have left the service of the Institution, 1 having resigned in consequence of information regarding his antecedents, which was furnished by the Board.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 43 entries, referring to the use of the strait-jacket, gloves, or seclusion in the case of 6 patients. All the entries were duly signed by the medical officer.

The estate of Crookston Hall, consisting of about 47 acres, has been bought at a cost of £20,750. This acquisition will certainly prove an advantage to the Asylum by furnishing useful and varied out-door occupation for the men, and the means of more extended open-air exercise for the women.

Decided progress has been made in the decoration of the wards on the female side; but a great deal in this direction remains to be done, and it is extremely desirable that it should be earnestly and immediately gone about. To bring the establishment into harmony with others of a like kind the expenditure of a considerable sum of money will be necessary, and it is hoped that a sufficient amount will be voted without hesitation, and that whatever is resolved on as desirable will be carried into effect without delay.

The heating apparatus does not influence the temperature of the dormitories at the ends of the two wings, and it is recommended that fires be lighted in these apartments every evening during the winter months. It is also recommended that newspapers and periodicals be more liberally supplied to the patients, and that each bed be furnished with a soft pillow.

The profitable occupation of the women continues to be a characteristic feature of the Institution. Since the date of last visit they have made for the shops in town 1784 shirts, 31 pairs of drawers, 4 semits, and 4 slips.

S. L. has been returned to the Board as discharged, but she remains voluntarily in the wards. The sanction of the Board, however, has not been obtained, and this omission should be rectified, especially as it is doubtful whether she correctly understands her present position.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 7th June 1875.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

There are 30 men and 38 women at present in the Asylum. The following are the changes which have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	19	8	27
Discharges,	16	6	22
Escape,	1	0	1
Deaths,	3	3	6

Of the patients discharged, 11 men and 3 women had recovered. The man who escaped went home; and it is under consideration whether it is desirable to insist on his return to the Asylum, as his mental condition is at present considerably better than it was on his admission. The causes of death have been phthisis in 2 cases, epilepsy in 1, albuminuria in 1, and exhaustion in 2. The last-mentioned cases were respectively acute mania and senile dementia.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the patients were tranquil and orderly. Dinner was served during the visit, and it seemed sufficient and good.

The sanitary condition is at present good; one woman was the only inmate confined to bed.

The material used for both male and female clothing is of a heavier description than that formerly employed, and before winter it is expected that it will be in general use for the inmates.

Seclusion has been resorted to in three instances, one being a case of delirium tremens, one of epileptic mania, and one of ordinary acute mania. In the last instance muffs were used for two days after removal from seclusion.

The registers were examined and found correct.

The general condition of the institution shows no signs of deterioration.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners' Entries.
—
Parochial Asylums.
—
Greenock Parochial Asylum.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 27th August 1875.

There are 34 men and 40 women at present in the Asylum. The changes which have occurred, since the date of last visit, consist of 14 admissions, 6 discharges, and 2 deaths.

One of the deaths was the consequence of fractured ribs and other injuries, which there is reason to fear resulted from rough treatment at the hands of an attendant, who is now in prison awaiting his trial.

Since last visit the register of restraint and seclusion contains 10 entries, relating to five patients, and to the use of seclusion alone, or to seclusion and restraint combined, for periods varying from 4 hours to 10 days. It has been unusual in this Asylum to find restraint so frequently necessary. The patients requiring this treatment are entered as labouring under delirium tremens, epileptic mania, or acute mania, and as being destructive, or as attempting to escape.

The foundations of the new Asylum are not yet laid. It is of importance therefore to be able to record that there is no indication of any falling off in the condition or management of the establishment, which must still exist for at least a couple of years.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, 24th March 1875.

There are at present 31 women and 32 men in the wards.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred:—1 admission, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths.

The name of the patient admitted is A. R. She was removed to the Lunatic wards from the ordinary wards, of which she had been an inmate for about a year. Her condition was such that she had to be carried from the one place to the other. Since then she has been constantly in bed, and at first was so unmanageable and destructive that it was deemed proper to place her in a strait-jacket. She is now noisy, of dirty habits, and still so unmanageable as to lead to her wearing a dress which can only be described as a modified form of strait-jacket.

This patient was on admission quite unsuitable for treatment in these wards, and she continues to be so.

Her immediate removal to an asylum is therefore recommended.

Complaints were made by weakly patients that their individual wants were not sufficiently considered, and in some instances these complaints appeared to be reasonable. Altogether there seems less liberality in the management than formerly, and this was evinced in diminished contentment and tranquillity.

No arrangement has yet been made regarding the permanent acquisition of more land. It is of the utmost consequence, however, that there should be no further delay in this matter.

As regards cleanliness and good order, the wards generally were in their usual satisfactory state.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.
—
St. Nicholas
Poorhouse.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.St. Nicholas
Poorhouse.ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS,
23d Oct. 1875.

The present inmates are 37 men and 33 women, the numbers for which the house is licensed being 44 and 50. There is accordingly a good deal of vacant room, especially in the female side. The patients in both divisions were tranquil and well behaved. The day-clothing was in good condition, and personal cleanliness is fairly seen to. The bedding was in all respects satisfactory. The dietary appears to be fairly good, but a little more liberality in some articles, such as butter, is recommended. Seven patients are reported as on extra diet.

The house was in good order, but comfort and tidiness would be promoted by the use of house shoes. Endeavours should be made to extend the number of objects of interest and decoration.

About 18 of the men, or half their number, are reported as good steady workers, and the means of occupation are stated to be at present ample. Three and a half acres of land behind the house have been secured in perpetuity, and temporary arrangements have been made for the possession of another portion.

The sanitary condition of the patients has on the whole been favourable. At present two females are confined to bed, the one from chronic disease, and the other from old age. Since last visit only one death, from epilepsy, has occurred. There have been 12 admissions, of which 11 were from the Asylum, while one patient has been sent back to the Asylum. All the present cases seem well adapted for the wards.

The attendants are still only two in each division, and the question will probably soon arise, whether they are sufficient for the proper care and management of the inmates.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
26th March 1875.Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

There are 12 women and 8 men at present in the wards. The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit, consist of one admission and two deaths. No accident is recorded, and there is still no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

In various respects the management of the wards is at present carried on under exceptional circumstances.

The governor and matron left about a week ago, and their place is temporarily occupied by Miss Elizabeth Innes, formerly an attendant in the Aberdeen Asylum. Mr. Greig, secretary to the Poorhouse Committee, visits the establishment daily to aid in the superintendence.

The difficulties of management are further increased by the fact that both the male and female attendant are off duty on account of illness. They have been suffering from sore throat, for which the medical officer has thought it prudent to place the female attendant in the sick-room of the ordinary wards.

The place of the female attendant is taken by the infirm women's nurse; and George Pressly, an ordinary inmate, who for some years has acted as assistant-attendant, is in charge of the male patients.

Since the last visit three attendants have left. These frequent changes cannot fail to act injuriously on the establishment. There were intervals of six and two weeks between the leaving of two male attendants and the coming of their successors; and during these intervals the patients were under the charge of George Pressly, the ordinary inmate referred to as in charge of them at present.

Two women were found in bed, one labouring under a temporary ailment, and the other under a paralytic affection, which renders her very helpless, and has necessitated her confinement to bed for about eight months. A third woman suffering from sore throat has been placed in the sick-room of the ordinary wards, along with the female attendant.

The patients sleep between blankets and a wincey sheet; but during the day the beds are covered for appearance' sake by a linen sheet. This arrangement is very objectionable, and should be immediately discontinued. If the patients

do not use the linen sheet, care should be taken that the blankets and woollen sheets are washed with sufficient frequency. Appendix E.

The roof of the verandah on the female side is again in need of repair.

The attention of the medical officer is directed to the case of J. M'D. It is a question whether a change to a fully appointed asylum would not be beneficial in his case. Commissioners' Entries.

The state of the patients as regards clothing, cleanliness, and tranquillity was more satisfactory than might have been expected in the adverse circumstances in which the house is at present placed. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 22d October 1875.

Buchan Combination Poor-house.

The inmates at this date are 8 males and 12 females. Since last visit 3 have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 2 have died, leaving the total number unchanged. The cause of death was in both cases disease of the brain.

The house is now under the charge of John Thomson, who was for some time attendant in St. Nicholas Poorhouse and in Dumbarton Poorhouse. There is, therefore, good reason to hope that it will in future be conducted in a satisfactory manner. It is stated that the verandahs are soon to be rebuilt on an improved principle, and that it is intended to build a byre capable of containing 4 cows. In more ways than one the keeping of cows will be an advantage to the establishment, for besides ensuring a supply of milk, it will extend the means of usefully employing the patients. The acquisition of more land will then be desirable if not absolutely necessary.

The house was in fair order, but in respect of furnishings, it is not equal to similar institutions. It is generally found that with improved surroundings, the manners and habits of the patients are also improved, and for reasons of this kind it is recommended that pieces of carpeting should be placed by the beds. The day-clothing and bedding were in good condition. Only the under sheet is used at night, and indeed the habit of the country people seems to be to sleep in the blankets without sheets at all. All the patients have hair mattresses, and in wet cases, of which there is none at present, water-proof sheeting is used to protect the bed. There are times, however, when a bag loosely filled with straw furnishes a bed which is less likely to produce bed-sores. When properly filled it affords a more equable support to the body, and allows the water to pass freely away.

Judging from the appearance of the patients, the dietary is adequate. Personal cleanliness meets with due attention.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE, May 25, 1875.

Since the visit of 4th August 12 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 6 have died. The present numbers are 31 males and 40 females, being 9 males within the number for which the house is licensed. Of the patients admitted, 7 were brought from the Asylum, 2 from the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse, and 3 from private dwellings. Of those discharged, 2 had recovered, and 1 was returned to the Asylum. The causes of death were pulmonary affections in 3 cases, and disease of the heart, diarrhoea, and disease of the liver, in 1 case each. The winter was one of unusual severity, and these affections indicate the influence of cold. It is, however, stated that the temperature of the house was well kept up, and that the heating apparatus worked satisfactorily. The wards presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance, and the introduction of mirrors and other decorative articles has not only a pleasing effect, but is found to react beneficially upon the inmates. It is for reasons of this kind that it has been repeatedly suggested that a greenhouse should be provided, and this suggestion is again made in the hope that it may now meet with attention. It is recorded with much satisfaction that ten acres of additional land have been leased, and there can be no doubt that this step will prove an advantage financially to the Institution, as well Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

as a great benefit to the patients, by furnishing them with the means of useful occupation. It would be but fair, however, that they should feel in a manner which they can readily recognise the advantages of industry, and on this account it is recommended that their allowance of tobacco should be more liberal. It appears that there is a considerable sum to the credit of the female working fund, and a hope is expressed that it should be strictly kept for such extra outlay as falls within the domain of amusement, recreation, and decoration.

The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, and personal cleanliness is well seen to. Altogether the state of the establishment was very satisfactory. It is still, however, a matter of regret that the governor should not be entrusted with the appointment of the attendants. His position is thus rendered one of considerable difficulty, and occasions cannot fail from time to time to arise when due respect is not paid to his authority.

The inmates were entirely free from excitement, and their aspect denotes that their physical wants are all properly supplied. On inquiry it was found that wine, medical comforts, and extra diet are liberally allowed to the feeble and aged.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
14th August 1875.

There are 40 women and 32 men at present in the wards. No vacant accommodation, therefore, exists on the female side.

Since last visit, 3 patients have been admitted and 2 have died. No discharge has taken place.

It is learned with satisfaction that a Committee has been appointed to carry out the recommendation as to the erection of a greenhouse. In defraying the cost of this, a portion of the sum which the patients have earned by sewing, etc., might be properly expended.

Attention is again drawn to the fact that the Governor is still without the power of dismissing an inefficient or insubordinate attendant.

A considerable proportion of the patients of both sexes continue to be usefully employed. The greater amount of land now possessed by the institution has proved an undoubted advantage to the male patients.

The propriety of lowering the walls of the airing-courts should be taken into consideration. Probably this could be done without depriving the patients of the great benefit they at present derive from the free access to the courts, which they at all times enjoy. The condition of the establishment and of the inmates was in all respects highly satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
*May 3, 1875.*Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

Since the visit of 15th August, 4 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 2 have died—the numbers resident being as formerly 20 in each division. Of those admitted, 3 were transfers from Asylums, and 1 was brought from a private dwelling. This last was soon found unsuitable for the wards, and was sent to Gartnavel. The other patient discharged was taken home. The causes of death were apoplexy and paralysis in one case, and organic disease of the brain in the other, at the ages of 58 and 67.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order. The bedding was ample, in good condition, and in all respects satisfactory. The patients are all of cleanly habits, and every one sleeps on a hair mattress. Only 1 is at present confined to bed. The day-clothing was abundant and in good order.

The patients were entirely free from excitement, and seem to be all proper cases for the wards. About three-fourths of both sexes are usefully employed, and the money earned is liberally allowed for the exceptional expenditure incurred for treats of various kinds. The food served during the visit was good and abundant, and there were many expressions of satisfaction by the patients of the treatment they experienced. The possession of land gives a full and varied supply of vegetables, but more land might be usefully and profitably employed, and hopes are entertained that an adjacent field of ten

acres may before long be acquired. The produce as a rule would find its market in the house. Appendix E.

No measures have yet been taken to carry out the proposed extension of the wards, but it is understood that immediate steps for this purpose are in contemplation. It is calculated that with the additional accommodation there will be beds for 32 patients on each side instead of 20 as at present. This increase, however, will do little to relieve the pressure for accommodation which is now experienced in the district, and the enlargement of the Asylum at Larbert seems inevitable. The operation of the grant in aid from the Consolidated Fund for pauper lunatics has still to be experienced, but there can be little doubt that it will greatly stimulate the demand for admission to the poor roll in this capacity. Commissioners' Entries
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.
Dumbarton Poorhouse.

The male attendant has recently left, on being appointed Governor of Buchan Combination Poorhouse. His successor comes from the Durham County Asylum, and enters on his duties to-morrow.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
27th August 1875.

There are 20 men and 19 women at present in the wards.

The changes in the population which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission, 1 discharge, and 1 death.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Great progress has been made in the structural changes which the proposed extension of the wards involves, and it is expected that in a few weeks the Board will be asked to license the establishment for 30 men and 30 women. Before this application is made it is hoped that the decoration and furnishing of the wards will be made complete and thoroughly satisfactory.

It is very desirable that no opportunity of acquiring more land should be lost. The present extent of land will be insufficient for the occupation of the men when their number is increased.

The Governor has fallen on a new and profitable occupation for the women, who, along with some of the female inmates of the ordinary wards, do the washing and dressing of linen for many private families in Dumbarton. During the half-year ending 14th May last, the earnings from this source amounted to £55, 6s. 8d.

On the 20th of this month the inmates were entertained at Auchentorlie by Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan. They were all present except one woman, who was not able to leave her bed. From the way they speak of the excursion, the kindness of their entertainers, and the day's enjoyment, it appear to have been highly appreciated. Mr. Buchanan is chairman of the House Committee.

The condition and management of the patients and of the Institution continue to be very satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
11th March 1875.

There are 48 men and 49 women at present in the wards. Since the date of last visit no patient has been admitted or discharged. Two deaths have occurred, making 4 in all during 1874. No patient was found in bed or labouring under any serious bodily ailment. It is stated that the inmates enjoyed excellent health during the past severe winter, but they were prudently kept much within doors, and unusual efforts were made to secure warmth. Dundee Poorhouse.

It is recorded with much satisfaction that hair mattresses are to replace the straw beds now in use. It is recommended that a second pillow be at the same time supplied to each bed.

In some of the day-rooms new cushioned benches were observed. It is understood that similar benches are to be placed in the other wards, and in that case it is recommended that the seats be made still wider by 2 or 3 inches.

Appendix

E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Dundee Poorhouse.

The tables were laid for dinner, and on each there was a plant in flower. Attention to matters of this kind can scarcely be overpraised. They undoubtedly have a practical usefulness in promoting tranquillity and ease of management.

The low day-room on the female side is out of harmony with the rest of the establishment, and efforts should be made to give it a more cheerful and home-like aspect.

Much commendation is due to Mr. and Mrs. Gunn for the satisfactory state in which the wards were found, and not less for the condition of the patients as regards clothing and cleanliness.

During winter there is a dance every week, and in summer long country walks are frequently and regularly taken.

There are only 4 attendants—2 male, and 2 female—but they are assisted by 4 inmates of the ordinary wards.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. Complete tranquillity prevailed both among men and women during the whole time of the visit, and no complaint was made by any patient.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE.
October 15, 1875.

The changes among the inmates since the visit of 11th March consist of 5 admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 3 were from the Asylum, and 2 from the parish. Of the discharges, 2 were removals to the Asylum, and 1 a removal to the ordinary wards. The cause of the single death was cancer of the stomach at the age of 59.

The patients in both divisions were entirely free from excitement, and neatly and comfortably clothed. A full suit of male clothing, new, was found to weigh 13 lbs. Many of the inmates were occupied in various ways, the total numbers registered as industrially employed being 41 men and 30 women out of 49 of each sex, the present numbers resident. The sanitary condition of the establishment is and has been very satisfactory. At the visit only one patient was found in bed, and more from old age and debility than sickness.

The bedding was in good order and in ample quantity. Preparations for substituting straw palliasses and hair mattresses for the straw bags now in use are in progress, and several mattresses have been finished. It is very desirable that this work should be prosecuted with vigour, and that the quantity of materials provided should be such as to keep the patients steadily employed.

The wards were thoroughly clean and well ventilated, and were comfortable and cheerful in aspect. The means of heating are satisfactory.

The low wards have been papered and comfortably furnished, and now present a very pleasing appearance.

There has been no change among the attendants save in the addition of 1 on the female side. The wages are raised with length of service; the men now receive £32 each, and the women have respectively £18, £17, and £15. There has been no accident.

The means of amusement and the arrangements for exercise beyond the grounds continue as formerly described.

The registers are carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE,
1st February 1875.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

There are 37 patients at present in these wards. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 4 admissions, 4 discharges, and 1 death.

Three of the 4 patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum.

Two of the patients discharged were sent back to the Asylum, 1 was sent to Kennoway, and 1 was removed to the care of her husband in England.

The wards were as usual in excellent order, and the condition of the patients gave evidence of kindly and judicious treatment. The want of a single room is occasionally much felt, and it is suggested that a portion of one of the

dormitories on the side of the corridor opposite the wards of the top flat allotted to the lunatics, be partitioned off, and converted into a single room. The possession of such a room will facilitate management.

There is no wardrobe in the matron's bedroom, and it is hoped that this defect will be soon supplied.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
10th September 1875.

The changes since the visit of February 1, are 6 admissions, 4 discharges, and 2 deaths, leaving the number resident 37 as before.

The wards were clean and in good order, and presented an aspect of homely comfort; but the closeness of the beds still gives the dormitories an overcrowded appearance, and interferes with arrangements which it would be desirable to carry out.

The day-clothing and bedding were ample and in good condition. The proportion of patients sleeping on straw bags is considerably above the average found in similar establishments, and there is reason to think that it might with a little trouble be reduced.

The sanitary state of the inmates since last visit is stated to have been on the whole satisfactory. Of the 2 deaths recorded, 1 was caused by paralysis at the age of 70, and the other by dysentery at the age of 40. At the present time 1 patient is confined to bed. The single room recommended in last report for the isolation of patients suffering from serious illness has not yet been provided, but the materials are ready, and effect will soon be given to the recommendation.

The dietary is ample in quantity. It is however considered necessary to repeat the recommendation that vegetables should be supplied in greater quantity and greater variety.

Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
12th May 1875.

The house was found in its usual good order, and the wants of the patients appear to be in all respects well attended to. They are well supplied with pet animals and other objects calculated to amuse and interest them, and there is a pervading spirit of kindness in their treatment which is very pleasing.

Adequate attention is given to industrial occupation, and the result is perfect tranquillity and a pervading spirit of contentment.

The wall at the northern side of the grounds is now being built at the expense of the Combination, the attempts to get the adjoining proprietor to share in the cost having failed.

It is understood that the parishes forming the Combination have in contemplation to submit plans to the Lunacy Board for the erection of a small parochial asylum, great inconvenience being experienced in sending their patients to Gartnavel. Should this idea be carried out, it would be of importance that the Parochial authorities should be prepared to say whether there is any probability of procuring additional land.

The numbers at present resident are 13 males and 16 females. Since the visit of 13th August there have been 3 admissions, of which 2 were from private dwellings, and 1 from an asylum.

There have been no discharges, but 3 deaths have taken place, 2 among the males and 1 among the females; the causes of death are registered as old age in two cases at the age of 75 and 74, and consumption in the remaining case at the age of 43, within one week of admission.

The present inmates appear all proper cases for the wards, with the exception, perhaps, of W. T., whose insanity seems limited to an incompatibility of living with his wife. It would be well that the medical officer should report his reasons for continuing his detention.

There has been no change among the attendants, and no accident since last visit.

Hamilton
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse.

Appendix
E.LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
18th August 1875.

Commissioners' Entries.

There are 14 men and 17 women at present in the wards. These numbers include 1 man absent on probation.

The wards are licensed for 20 of each sex, so that there are ten empty beds.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Two patients have been admitted since last visit ; this is the only change that has taken place in the population.

There is one entry in the register of restraint, referring to the seclusion of a woman for 5 hours in a dormitory.

Hamilton Combination Poorhouse.

At the time of the visit all the male patients, without exception, were out of doors and profitably employed. The majority of the women were also usefully engaged in various parts of the establishment.

The inmates of both sexes were in good health, clean in their persons, comfortably clothed, and contented and tranquil.

The day-rooms and dormitories were as usual in good order. The management of the patients continues to be conducted in a judicious and kindly manner.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
3d February 1875.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

There are 8 patients at present in the wards, leaving two empty beds. The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 1 discharge and 1 death.

The wards were in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and presented an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort. The patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, and with one exception appeared to be in good health. Many evidences were seen of a desire to treat them so as to give satisfaction to the Commissioners.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly and neatly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
September 17, 1875.

Since the visit of 3d February, 4 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 1 has died. All the admissions were from asylums, and the patient discharged was sent back to Haddington Asylum, not being found a suitable case for the wards. In the fatal case the cause of death was spinal atrophy at the age of 63.

The house was in excellent order, and the day-clothing and bedding were in all respects satisfactory. The appearance of the inmates indicates that the dietary is plentiful and appropriate, and the food is neatly and comfortably served. About half of their number attend the parish church, one at a time accompanying the attendant, and weekly walks are taken in the country. Extra clothing, including bonnets, etc., is supplied to several by their friends for the above purposes. The management is altogether conducted in a kindly spirit, and restrictions on individual liberty are as much as possible relaxed. The sanitary state of the establishment is reported as having been very satisfactory during the past winter and spring. At present 1 patient is confined to bed from gradual decay.

The registers were found carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, 20th March 1875.

Kincardine Combination Poorhouse.

Since the date of last visit no patient has been admitted or discharged, but one death has taken place, reducing the population to 18—9 men and 9 women. Three deaths in all occurred in 1874, constituting a death-rate of about 15 per cent. per annum. Two women and one man were found in bed ; one of the women has been in bed for about 3 months, and the other for about 2 months, and the man has been in bed for nearly 6 months. These facts do not indicate very satisfactory health and condition. Though the dormitories were occupied, no fires were in them, and the fires in the day-rooms were small. The stuffed couches have not yet been supplied, nor has the carpet

which was recommended as a desirable addition to the female day-room. It is hoped that in future a more ready response will be given to the suggestions of the Commissioners, who know from experience what is necessary to give success to the management of such an Institution as this. The erection of a small greenhouse, and the placing of a washing-stand in the female dormitory, are again recommended. Since last visit, 2 attendants have left. It is a question whether these frequent changes in the staff are not due to insufficient remuneration.

All parts of the house were scrupulously clean and in good order, and the books were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, *October 28, 1875.*

The inmates at this date are 8 males and 12 females. The changes since the visit of 20th March consist of 4 admissions and 2 deaths: of the admissions, 2 were from asylums, 1 from the ordinary wards, and 1 from a private dwelling. The registered causes of death were chorea and chronic pneumonia.

All the recommendations made at last visit have been carried into effect with the exception of the erection of a small greenhouse, which recommendation is again repeated as calculated to afford one of the most pleasing and useful means of interest and decoration.

The house was in good order, and from the introduction of the additional furniture, the carpeting of the female day-room, and the stencilling of the walls, presented an aspect of considerable cheerfulness and comfort. Two of the men have been for some time confined to bed from diseases connected with general decay. The health of the general community appears to be satisfactory. The mortality, however, is still considerable, but apparently more from the condition of the cases admitted than from any cause connected with the house. All the patients, with one exception, sleep at present on hair mattresses. The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state.

Four males and 7 females engage in industrial occupation. Three of the men were assisting a neighbouring farmer in thrashing his corn.

The case of M. S. was particularly inquired into. She appears to be a proper inmate of the wards.

There has been no change of attendants since last visit.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
13th February 1875.

No death or discharge has taken place since last visit. One patient has been admitted, and the wards are at present full.

The patients enjoyed good health during the cold weather of the past winter, and none of them at present labour under any bodily ailment. The wards were in their usual good order, and there are many evidences of a kindly treatment and judicious management of the inmates.

The carpets on both sides are much worn, and require renewal. The jackets of the men should be lined with blue serge, and care should be taken not to let the clothing of either sex become less comfortable and abundant than it has been. Two covered dishes for carrying the meat from the kitchen should be supplied, and potatoes should form a part of the dinner once or twice a-week. It is hoped that attention will be given to these recommendations.

The general impression produced by the visit was very favourable.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
September 10, 1875.

The only changes among the patients since the visit of 13th February consist of 1 admission and 1 death. The sanitary condition of the inmates is stated to have been very satisfactory with the exception of a short interval when both sexes suffered from diarrhoea, in consequence, apparently, of the food on one occasion having been tainted. The food served during the visit was of good quality, but it is desirable that more variety in the dietary were

Appendix
E.

Commissioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.South
Leith
Poorhouse.

introduced. It is recommended, for instance, that fresh fish should be occasionally substituted for the salt fish which at present constitutes invariably the Friday's dinner, and that cabbage, as a vegetable, should be varied with turnips, carrots, beetroot, etc. It appears that no potatoes have been served since April, owing, it is said, to the difficulty of obtaining them of good quality, but this difficulty is successfully overcome in similar institutions. The want of land is in many ways a serious drawback to the establishment. It not only limits the means of occupation and exercise, but it tends to curtail the supply of many articles of diet, for, where everything is furnished by contract, a routine is introduced which is too apt to become stereotyped.

The wards were in good order, and the bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state. The female wards have been painted in a pleasing manner. It is thought that, with a little care and trouble, the manner of serving the food might be improved. On the whole, however, the condition of the patients and wards was such as to call for commendation.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
9th March 1875.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

There are 21 men and 28 women at present in these wards. The changes in the population since last visit consist of 4 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death. The patient discharged was removed from the poor-roll by her husband, who took her home. The disease which proved fatal was cancer of the uterus. No accident is recorded. The register of restraint and seclusion contains one entry—the use of the douche in the case of a patient who refused to work.

There have been several changes among the attendants, but none as the result of bad conduct.

There has been little sickness among the patients during winter, and their present health-condition is good. At the time of the visit they were entirely free from excitement and complaint. The beds were clean and comfortable, and fully furnished with coverings. Both men and women were tidily, sufficiently, and suitably clothed. The attention given to personal cleanliness is satisfactory and efficient.

The wards were in their usual good order, and they presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The repainting of some of them is in progress, and the work is being well and tastefully done.

It is proposed to place curtains on the windows of the dormitories, and in other respects to increase the articles of decoration and furniture. A bit of carpet beside each bed would be a great improvement.

The registers were examined and found to be well kept. It is recommended that the registers of admissions, discharges, and deaths be substantially bound.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
15th October 1875.

Since the visit of 9th March, 4 patients have been admitted, all from the Asylum, and 3 have been discharged, all to their homes. There has been no death, and the fact that there have been only 3 deaths during the last five years, affords the most satisfactory evidence of the judiciousness and kindness with which the patients are treated. No one is at present confined to bed, and there is no patient of dirty habits. All sleep on hair mattresses, and the condition of the bedding was in all respects satisfactory. It would, however, be a comfort if feather pillows were supplied to at least some of the beds. The new day-clothing is about to be taken into use. It is made according to measure for each patient, and make and quality were both satisfactory. An entire suit of male clothing was found to weigh $11\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., and extra under-jackets are worn by the feeble and delicate. Night-shirts are supplied to the men, and short night-gowns to the women.

The whole of the accommodation was found in excellent order, and the dormitories have been provided with pieces of carpet by each bed, with central carpets, and with window curtains. The general effect is very pleasing, and the beneficial influence of the comfortable accommodation is seen in the perfect

tranquillity that pervades the establishment. The manner in which the new sick-room is furnished and fitted up deserves especial commendation. The improvements which have been effected in the lavatories also deserve to be noticed. When so much has been done to place the house in a position so generally satisfactory, it is greatly to be regretted that the grounds on the female side should be completely overlooked by the houses of a new street which is in the course of formation. It is difficult to see what can be done to remedy or even abate this nuisance.

The present inmates are 20 men and 29 women, the house being licensed for 26 of the former and 35 of the latter. With few exceptions, they are all industrially occupied. No attendant has left since last visit, and the only change in the staff is the addition of a female assistant. There has been no accident, and no necessity for seclusion.

The dietary appears to be ample, and the furnishings of the table have been improved in accordance with the recommendation in the new Rules issued by the Board of Lunacy. Each patient has now a tumbler.

The various registers are carefully kept.

Appendix
E.
Commissioners' Entries.
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE, 16th April, 1875.

The only changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 14th July are 1 admission and 1 discharge. There has been no death. The health of the community during the past trying winter has been on the whole very good, and at present the only patient in bed is P. W., who by an accidental fall in the garden broke the neck of the thigh bone.

The house was in its usual satisfactory condition, and the bedding and day-clothing were sufficient and in good order.

The patients, with perhaps the exception of H. B., appear to be all properly selected for the wards, but the bedridden patient above mentioned is suffering much from bed-sores, and some modification of his bedding is desirable.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed among both males and females, and a considerable proportion of both sexes were busily and usefully employed.

Walks into the country are taken twice a week. The male attendant left a few days ago, and has been succeeded by one who was for more than two years in the Lochgilphead Asylum.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE, 24th July 1875.

There are 15 men and 14 women at present in the wards, so that there are vacancies for one man and 2 women.

One death has occurred since the date of last visit, and this is the only change which has taken place in the population of the wards.

Some doubts are entertained as to whether H. S. or B. is a suitable inmate of the wards; but, as she has hitherto conducted herself quietly, it is not thought necessary at present to order her removal.

The wards were as usual scrupulously clean, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The beds and bed-coverings were in good order.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing, health, and tranquillity, was very satisfactory. Due attention appears to be paid to occupation, exercise, and amusement.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, ABERDEEN, 20th March 1875.

There are 25 women and 23 men at present in the wards. Since the date Old of last visit the following changes have taken place:—4 admissions, 4 dis- charges, and 1 death. Three of the patients admitted came from the Asylum, but 1 was brought into the wards directly from his home. It was found necessary to remove this last patient to the Asylum. Only in very exceptional circumstances should a patient be received into the wards who has not previously been under treatment in an asylum.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

Appendix E. Two of the patients discharged were sent back to the Asylum, and 2 escaped.

Commissioners' Entries. With the exception of Mrs. A. M'K., the present inmates appear to be suitable for treatment in this institution. She is melancholic and suicidal, and disturbs the other patients during the night. Her return to the Asylum is accordingly recommended.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses. It is recorded with satisfaction that additional land has been acquired, and that this will afford proper and healthy occupation for the men. All workers of both sexes should have lunch, and it is recommended that extras be more freely given to the old and feeble.

Old Machar Poorhouse. A couple of arm chairs in the women's day-room would add much to its comfort, and it would be well to continue the fires in the dormitories till milder weather is clearly established.

A new governor has been appointed, and entered on the discharge of his duties in December.

The wards were as usual in excellent order; the patients were tidy and comfortably clothed; they appeared to be in fair bodily health, and due attention appears to be given to personal cleanliness.

The principal registers were found in good order, but some of the minor ones are not written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, 23d October 1875.

The inmates at this date are 23 men and 25 women. Since last visit, on 20th March, 6 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Five of the admissions were from the asylum, and 1 from the ordinary wards. Of the discharges, 2 were to the asylum, and 1 to the ordinary wards. The causes of death were rheumatism and debility, dysentery, and consumption. The mortality has been rather high, but the general health of the community is described as having been satisfactory. No patient is at present confined to bed.

The house was found in good order, and all the present cases seem well adapted for the wards, with the exception, perhaps, of A. L., who might possibly derive benefit from a change. The bedding was in good condition, as was also the female clothing; in several instances, however, the male clothing was worn and shabby. It was, however, stated that new clothing was about to be supplied. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 22 men and 21 women. Several of the men were found actively engaged at work in the grounds, and the women were busy with sewing, darning, and other occupations. Improved access to the new ground is very desirable, and might readily be made.

The food appears to be good and abundant, but more variety in the manner of cooking it is desirable. Fish, stew, and potato-pies are recommended as changes, and meat stewed with vegetables would also make a pleasant variety. Some improvement is likewise called for in the manner of serving the meals, and knives and forks should be supplied.

The 2 male attendants are both new since last visit. They are well spoken of. There has been no changes among the females.

Exercise beyond the grounds is taken about once a week, and there are occasional dances. Some more attention might fitly be given to amusement, and such periodicals as *Chambers's Journal*, *Cassell's Magazine*, should be supplied. In accordance with the recommendations made in last report, two arm chairs have been placed in the female day-room, and luncheon is given to the workers.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, April 22, 1875.

Perth Poorhouse. Since the visit of 30th July, 4 patients have been admitted, all transfers from Murthly, 3 have been discharged, and 4 have died. Of those discharged, 2 were sent to Murthly, and 1 to the Barony Parochial Asylum. One of the patients sent to Murthly, I. R., was removed in consequence of the entry made at last visit. She has since been sent back, but she is still not a

proper case for the wards, although she seems to be less destructive of clothing than formerly. She is noisy and difficult to control, and a source of annoyance to the other inmates. The causes of death are registered as phthisis in 2 cases, and as disease of the heart, and paralysis of the intestines, in 1 case each. The average age at death was 65 years.

The house was in excellent order, and its general appearance was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, and ample in quantity, but the mattresses on the male side are again in need of being overhauled. Personal cleanliness receives careful attention. It is desirable that the report on physical condition on admission should enter more fully into details, and a copy of this report should be immediately forwarded to the Lunacy Board, so that they may have the opportunity of making such investigations or inquiry as may appear necessary. Instead of carrying on the history of the patients on the physical condition reports, a regular case-book should be instituted for this purpose.

There has been no accident, and no necessity to have recourse to seclusion.

Exercise beyond the premises continues to be regularly taken, and a considerable proportion of both sexes are usefully employed.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
21st August 1875.

There are 16 men and 19 women at present in the wards, thus leaving 4 vacant beds on the male and 1 on the female side. Two admissions and 2 discharges constitute the only changes which have occurred since the date of last visit.

Twelve of the inmates are boarders from parishes which have no interest in the Poorhouse. All these parishes, however, are in Perthshire, with the exception of one, viz., Bothwell, to which parish E. F. is chargeable.

The bits of carpeting at the sides of the beds need renewal, and the male dormitory should soon be repapered.

The only inmate about whose suitability there is a doubt, is J. W., recently admitted from Scone, and never under asylum treatment. He is said to be a congenital imbecile; but if so, mental disorder of a more or less active character has been added to his imbecility.

The wards were in excellent order, and the condition of the patients thoroughly satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
10th March 1875.

Since last visit there have been 2 patients admitted. Both cases are congenital, one a tranquil easily managed girl, the other a rather noisy old woman, who is at present rather an annoyance to the other inmates. It is not improbable that she may be found unsuitable for the wards.

With the exception of the patients just mentioned, the inmates were found tranquil and comfortable. The violent patient referred to in last report was removed within a fortnight after the recommendation then given.

An inmate has died since last visit, aged 78. The cause of death was hemiplegia. One patient, M. G., is constantly confined to bed from debility. The others appear to be in good general health.

The airing-court has been laid out in flower-beds and shrubberies, which have much improved it. A dove-cot, which has been erected there, seems likely to be a source of interest and amusement.

The wards were as usual clean and in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
26th July 1875.

The removal of the patient referred to in last report as restless and noisy is the only change which has taken place among the inmates since the date of last visit.

The improvement of the airing-court is very much to be commended. The planting of a few fruit trees in it would add still further to its pleasantness.

Appendix
E.
Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Perth
Poorhouse

Wigtown
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse.

Appendix E. The door of the airing-court is now always left open, and the patients have thus access to the general grounds.

Commissioners' Entries. Much attention is given to the occupation of the inmates, and many of them are usefully employed, to the advantage of themselves and the Institution alike.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses. The clothing of the patients was tidy, clean, and comfortable. They were found in good health, and were without exception contented and tranquil. The state of the wards and of the beds and bedding was quite satisfactory. The supply of water has been for some time seriously defective. It is suggested that this might be remedied by bringing the poorhouse supply directly from the high dams main.

Wigtown Combination Poorhouse. The reporter has never found the wards in a more satisfactory state.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 10th March 1875.

Institutions for Imbeciles. There are 23 boys and 17 girls at present in the establishment. Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—5 admissions, 5 discharges, and 2 deaths.

Baldovan Institution. The wards were as usual in excellent order, and scrupulously clean. The children were neatly and comfortably clothed, and due attention appears to be given to personal cleanliness. They are said to have enjoyed good health during the past winter, and their present sanitary condition is good. Few of them are in a state to admit of much improvement from intellectual training, but all that is possible is done. Their physical wants are well attended to, and there is reason to believe that they are cared for in a kind and judicious manner.

The new recreation hall will be ready for occupation in a few weeks, and will beyond question prove a great benefit. Want of funds causes some delay in carrying out the other structural changes which have been proposed, but the Institution serves a useful public purpose, and it is hoped that increased liberality on the part of the donors and subscribers to the funds may enable the Directors without delay to make all the changes which are desirable.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, October 14, 1875.

Since the visit of 10th March there have been 8 admissions, 3 discharges and 1 death.

The present numbers are 25 boys and 19 girls.

The house was found scrupulously clean, and the state of the bedding thoroughly satisfactory. All the children were comfortably and neatly clothed, and great attention is paid to cleanliness.

The new recreation hall is now in use, and this has led to various changes in the manner of occupying other portions of the building which are calculated to promote convenience and comfort. The physical aspect of both boys and girls shows that due attention is given to the dietary.

The numbers capable of deriving permanent improvement from training are limited by the low mental capacity of many of those admitted; but to every one the benefits of the Institution are extended in kindly treatment and in a comfortable home. During the summer a good deal of out-door work was accomplished by a few of the more educable boys, and several of the girls are useful in sewing and in household work.

COLUMBIA LODGE, LIBERTON, 5th March 1875.

Columbia Lodge. There are 4 boys and 3 girls actually resident in the Institution, but the name of one boy, who went home in September last, and who has not yet returned, is still on the register.

In the case of one boy it is found necessary to resort to mechanical restraint in order to control a habit of sucking the fingers, which occasionally produces troublesome sores.

The house was as usual in excellent order, and the children placed in it are evidently treated with kindness and care.

COLUMBIA LODGE, LIBERTON, 11th December 1875. Appendix

The changes among the children since the visit of 5th March consist of 1 admission, and 2 discharges. At present there are resident 4 boys and 2 girls.

The home presented the same comfortable appearance which has been frequently described. The children are carefully tended, and were clean in person and tidy in dress.

A lady instructress has recently joined the establishment, and it is satisfactory to add that the two cases last admitted appear to be more amenable to training than those of older standing.

E.
Com-
mis-
sioners'
entries.

Institu-
tions for
Imbeciles.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, April 16, 1875.

The changes recorded among the children since the visit of 23d July are 14 admissions, 11 discharges, and 4 deaths. The resident number is accordingly 1 less. Larbert Institution.

The house was found, as usual, in excellent order, and the bedding and day-clothing were both in a satisfactory condition. The appearance of the children shows that their physical wants are well seen to, and that the dietary is abundant and appropriate. The means of education, occupation, and recreation remain as formerly described, and the endeavours to develop the mental and bodily powers are judicious and persistent. Whatever may be the success, there can be no doubt that the establishment meets a public want, and furnishes a comfortable and happy home to many who would otherwise be exposed to neglect and misery.

There have been no structural additions or alterations since last inspection, but it is understood that an extensive enlargement of the establishment is in contemplation. Unfortunately, owing to the absence of Dr. Ireland, who has left home for some time on account of his health, no precise information on this and other points was attainable. The supply of water is reported as occasionally scanty, and in any extension of the Institution, this point would require to be kept in view.

The sanitary state of the children is at present good, only 1 being found in bed. The infirmary might, however, be made more cheerful with advantage, and an early opportunity should be taken to clean the walls, and also to paint the walls of the hospital.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 23d July 1875.

There are at present 55 boys and 33 girls in the Institution.

Preparations are being made for the return of about 30 to their homes during the month of August, when the annual vacation occurs. This number includes pauper as well as election and private patients.

Since the date of last visit there have been 4 admissions and 3 discharges. No death has occurred, and the general health of the inmates has been and is good.

The old kitchen is now converted into a lavatory, and the extension of the buildings is already in progress.

The contentment and happiness of the patients were again very noticeable, and gave evidence of the sensible and kindly spirit which directs the management.

More of the inmates, perhaps, are above the age of puberty than is desirable,—not a few of them being men and women rather than children.

There is still considerable room for further decoration of the apartments.

The infirmary wards in particular should be made more bright and cheerful.

Dr. Ireland has been absent for some time in consequence of bad health, and his place has been filled by Dr. Denholm.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
April 23, 1875.

Appendix

E.

Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.General
Prison,
Perth.

SIR,—I beg to report that I visited the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth on the 21st inst. The inmates are at present 38 males and 13 females, leaving one vacant bed on the male side, and four vacant beds on the female side. It is understood that the arrangements for the liberation on probation of A. T. have now been settled, and that he will soon leave the establishment. On the female side are several inmates who manifest no symptoms of insanity, and whose cases seem worthy of consideration with the view of probationary discharge.

The wards were, as usual, in good order, and the patients of both sexes were free from excitement. One man, however, has one hand restrained to guard against the results of sudden outbursts of passion.

Several of the rooms require repapering, and the ceilings of the day-rooms are in need of white-washing. It would, in the long run, be found more economical, and also more conducive to cleanliness, to line the rooms occupied by patients of dirty habits with wood, instead of papering them.

The bedding was in sufficient quantity, but the mattresses of cocoa-nut fibre were occasionally hard, thin, and knotty. They compare unfavourably with the hair mattresses which are supplied in the District Asylums and even in the lunatic wards of poorhouses. The male day-clothing was found to weigh $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., the female day-clothing $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

A considerable proportion of the men were actively and usefully employed in the garden, but the extent of land in possession is insufficient to find them in constant employment even at this season, and it is very desirable that more were acquired. A market for all the produce would be found in the establishment.

The sanitary condition of the inmates is at present satisfactory, and it is reported as having been so during the past severe season.

The inmates are well supplied with periodical literature of a general kind, but a daily paper would be greatly prized, and there are no grounds, ethically considered, why it should be withheld.

No patient who has been liberated under the recent probationary regulations has been returned to the establishment.

21st August 1875.

SIR,—I have to report that I visited to-day the lunatic wards of the General Prison, and saw all the inmates, consisting of 37 men and 16 women.

Since the date of last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, 1 man has died, and 1 man has been conditionally liberated.

The wards were, as usual, clean, well ventilated, and in good order. The sanitary condition of the inmates was satisfactory.

The want of occupation for the men is increasingly felt, and nothing can supply this but the acquisition of more land. Attention is again drawn to this defect, and a hope is expressed that no opportunity of remedying it will be lost.

In the case of Euphemia M'C. or M'I. no insanity could be discovered. This woman and her husband were committed to prison in Dunblane on a charge of assault. Her husband was tried, and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. But she was not tried, being found insane; and the order of the Court was that she should be placed in the lunatic wards of the General Prison during Her Majesty's pleasure. She states that when sent to Dunblane prison she was quite sane, but that she was so agitated and distressed at finding herself there that she lost her reason. Some 8 or 10 years ago she was an inmate of Murthly Asylum, in consequence of what she describes as an attack of puerperal insanity. Since her discharge as recovered, she states that she has kept well, and that, till the quarrel occurred which led to the assault, she had been leading an industrious, sober, and respectable life. Her desire now is to be taken back to prison and tried for the assault; and, as she appears to have recovered her sanity, the desire is a reasonable one. She was admitted into the lunatic wards on the 24th of August 1874.

APPENDIX F.

REPORTS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT BY DR PATERSON.

During the past year I have visited and made separate reports on 597 Appendix patients, 80 of whom were private patients and 517 paupers. Their geo- F. graphical distribution is shown in the following table :—

PATIENTS VISITED IN THE YEAR 1875.

General
Reports on
Single
Patients
by the
Deputy-
Commis-
sioners.

Report
by Dr.
Paterson.

COUNTIES.	Patients maintained out of Private Funds.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total in Private Dwellings.			Of whom in Special Licensed Houses.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Aberdeen, . . .	...	1	1	25	32	57	25	33	58	4
Argyll, . . .	1	...	1	12	22	34	13	22	35	4
Berwick, . . .	5	2	7	4	11	15	9	13	22	4
Dumbarton, . . .	1	1	2	4	5	9	5	6	11	1
Edinburgh, . . .	14	28	42	24	39	63	38	67	105	38
Fife, . . .	4	4	8	38	76	114	42	80	122	64
Haddington, . . .	1	3	4	6	10	16	7	13	20	...
Kinross, . . .	...	...	...	1	5	6	1	5	6	...
Lanark, . . .	6	2	8	25	49	74	31	51	82	5
Linlithgow, . . .	1	...	1	3	7	10	4	7	11	...
Ross and Cromarty, . . .	1	1	2	13	17	30	14	18	32	...
Roxburgh, . . .	...	3	3	14	11	25	14	14	28	3
Stirling, . . .	...	1	1	19	28	47	19	29	48	23
Western Isles (Skye), . . .	...	...	...	8	9	17	8	9	17	...
	34	46	80	196	321	517	230	367	597	146

REPORT BY DR. SIBBALD.

Appendix
F.General
Reports on
Single
Patients
by the
Deputy-
Commis-
sioners.Report
by Dr.
Sibbald.

During the past year I have visited and made separate reports on 630 patients, of whom 44 were private patients and 586 paupers. The following table shows their geographical distribution :—

PATIENTS VISITED IN THE YEAR 1875.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.									TOTAL.	
				Single Patients.			Patients in Special Licensed Houses.			Patients on Probation.				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Ayr,	4	1	5	26	35	61	...	3	3	2	1	3	72	
Banff, . . . . .	...	...	...	14	29	43	...	...	...	...	1	1	44
Bute,	4	1	5	11	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Caithness,	1	...	1	16	27	43	...	2	2	...	...	...	46
Clackmannan, . . .	1	3	4	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dumfries,	2	3	5	12	16	28	...	2	2	...	1	1	36	
Elgin,	1	2	3	10	23	33	...	7	7	...	...	...	43
Inverness,	}	...	1	1	24	20	44	1	3	4	49
(Mainland), }														
Kirkcudbright, . .	...	2	2	12	14	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Nairn, . . . . .	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	...	13	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Peebles,	1	3	4	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Perth,	6	7	13	49	53	102	5	14	19	...	1	1	135	
Renfrew, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Selkirk, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Stirling, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	3	7	15	22	...	...	...	25
Sutherland, . . . .	...	...	...	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wigtown, . . . . .	...	1	1	19	13	32	2	...	2	...	...	...	35
TOTAL, . .	20	24	44	227	291	518	14	43	57	4	7	11	630	

Several patients within the district usually visited by me have been left unvisited this year, owing to the time occupied in special inquiries which were ordered by the Board. The results of these inquiries have been already reported fully to the Board. The cases in which no visits have been paid do not include such as afforded reason to doubt the satisfactoriness of the care and treatment bestowed on the patients. Many cases, on the other hand, where greater supervision seemed called for, received more than one visit.



